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TOPICS OF THE DAY

WOODROW WILSON'S TRUST TREATMENT

NEW JERSEY WILL LOSE HER TITLE, remark our editorial observers, to such picturesque characterizations as "Mother of Trusts," "Vendor of Corporation Indulgences," "Home Port of the Buccaneers of Big Business," and "Patron Saint of Monopolistic Conspiracies in Restraint of Trade," if Governor Wilson's seven antitrust bills become law. "Inasmuch as New Jersey might in a degree be called responsible for the trust problem—having at least been a pioneer in offering a settled policy of extreme liberality in organization and powers—so it is fitting that New Jersey should also be a pioneer in offering a solution for the problem," remarks the Newark *News* (Ind.). But public interest in the proposed measures is aroused not merely because, as the Chicago *News* (Ind.) puts it, they "constitute a terrific assault upon industrial combines in their chosen citadel," but because the attitude of the Governor towards trust legislation foreshadows the attitude of the President. Governor Wilson, it is true, remarks that while these bills "embody my ideas of the way New Jersey should deal with the question," national legislation "might have to be different." The press, however, evidently feel that the difference hinted at would be a difference in letter rather than in spirit. "The important consideration," says the New York *Press* (Prog.), "is that Mr. Wilson in the State of New Jersey, of which at present he is Chief Executive, takes a stand which must govern him a few weeks from now as President of the United States." And the same paper goes on to say that as President, even without new Federal legislation, he "could do vastly more in the way of curbing and controlling corporations chartered in New Jersey than he could ever do within his own State if he remained Governor and if all the legislation which he now urges were enacted." Among the numberless other papers which find in New Jersey's proposed legislation a more specific definition than we have hitherto had of Mr. Wilson's attitude toward the trusts, and therefore a clue to his course in Washington after March 4, are the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), Baltimore *American* (Rep.) and *News* (Prog.), and the New York *World* (Dem.), *Sun* (Ind.), *Tribune* (Rep.), and *Journal of Commerce* (Com.).

The seven bills—which Governor Wilson says are 'designed to put an end to trusts and monopolies under the laws of New Jersey"—first, define a trust and provide criminal penalties for the individual directors; second, prohibit the issuing of "watered stock"; third, make it a misdemeanor to organize a corporation with intent to promote any project "intended to be used in restraint of trade or in acquiring a monopoly"; fourth, forbid the creation of "holding companies"; fifth, limit the security-issuing power of mergers; sixth, provide that the consent of the Public Utility Commission must be obtained before two or more corporations may merge; and, seventh, prohibit discrimination by corporations in prices of commodities in different communities, except for a proper allowance for cost of transportation and other similar charges. These measures are not retroactive.

Especial interest has been aroused by the following definition of a trust—"The Wilson definition," some of the correspondents call it—which occurs in the first bill:

"A trust is a combination or agreement between corporations, firms, or persons, any two or more of them, for the following purposes, and such trust is hereby declared to be illegal and indictable:

"To create or carry out restrictions in trade or to acquire a monopoly, either in intrastate or interstate business or commerce.

"To limit or reduce the production or increase the price of merchandise or of any commodity.

"To prevent competition in manufacturing, making, transporting, selling, and purchasing of merchandise, produce, or any commodity.

"To fix at any standard or figure whereby its price to the public or consumer shall in any manner be controlled any article or commodity of merchandise, produce or commerce intended for sale, use, or consumption in this State or elsewhere.

"To make any agreement by which they directly or indirectly preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves, or any purchasers or consumers, in the sale or transportation of any article or commodity, either by pooling, withholding from the market, or selling at a fixt price or in any other manner by which the price might be affected.

"To make any secret oral agreement or arrive at an understanding without express agreement by which they directly or indirectly preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves, or any purchasers or consumers, in the sale or transportation of any article or commodity, either by pooling, withholding from the market, or selling at a fixt price, or in any other manner by which the price might be affected."

Another passage which attracts much editorial attention lays the responsibility for a trust's misdeeds at the door of the directors. It, too, occurs in the first bill, and reads:

"Whenever an incorporated company shall be guilty of the violation of any of the provisions of this act, the offense shall be deemed to be also that of the individual directors of such corporation ordering or doing any of such prohibited acts and on conviction thereof they shall be punished accordingly."

These bills, Governor Wilson declares, "simply make an effort

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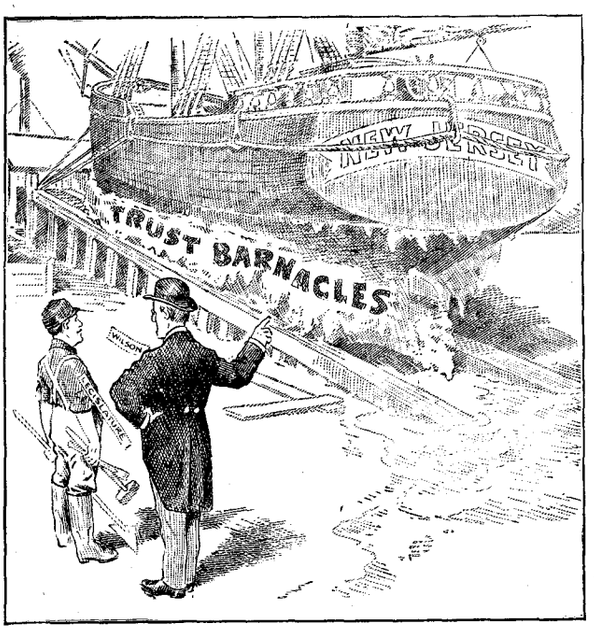
to apply in a business-like way the principles that the whole country has agreed upon." For this reason, it is said, he hopes that they will be put through the legislature by Republican as well as by Democratic votes. Opposition to the measure in New Jersey, aside from the natural hostility of the corporations, seems to be based mainly on the reluctance to have the State relinquish the income it derives from the big corporations it shelters and befriends. As a Trenton correspondent of the New York *Times* explains:

"The argument is being made that the bills involve a serious question of revenue-raising, apart from any other consideration. From the nearly eight billions capitalized in the corporations of New Jersey the State draws an annual tax which last year amounted to $2,691,891. If the withdrawal of corporations from the State drew away any considerable part of this revenue, the revenue thus lost would have to be made up in some other way, and no way offers itself except increasing the taxation of the individual."

It is pointed out, on the other hand, that since the proposed laws will not be retroactive, the corporations that have already made their homes in New Jersey may not be so seriously inconvenienced that they will move. This possibility is admitted by Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, one of Mr. Morgan's counsel, who adds: "It seems improbable that new ones will go there on the advice of competent corporation lawyers if the bills are enacted into laws." Governor Wilson's view of New Jersey's hospitality toward the trusts was concisely stated in his recent annual message to the legislature, when he said:

"The laws of New Jersey as they stand, so far from checking monopoly, actually encourage it. They explicitly permit every corporation formed in New Jersey, for example, to purchase, hold, assign, and dispose of as it pleases the securities of any and all other corporations of this or any other State and to exercise at pleasure the full rights of ownership in them, including the right to vote as stockholders. This is nothing less than an explicit license of holding companies.

"It is our duty and our present opportunity to amend the statutes of the State in this matter not only, but also in such a way as to provide some responsible official supervision of the whole process of incorporation and provide, in addition, salutary



HAULED OUT FOR A CLEANING.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

checks upon unwarranted and fictitious increases of capital and the issuance of securities not based upon actual bona-fide valuations."

Enemies of Governor Wilson may find excuse for criticism, remarks the Jersey City *Journal* (Ind.), in the fact that "existing corporations and holding companies are not affected"; but it adds: "The constitutional provision against *ex post facto* laws no doubt underlies the exemption; besides, the Sherman Law will reach corporations if they are holding companies or monopolies; therefore criticism will fail." Another New Jersey

PERFECTING HIS WORKING MODEL.
—Darling in the New York *Globe*.

paper, the Newark *News* (Ind.), remarks that Governor Wilson's line of attack "has been in a sense forecasted by repeated and ever-stiffening Federal decisions in dissolution proceedings," and it goes on to say of these proposed State laws:

"They must be assumed as either reciprocal to the national policy of the dominant party—that is filling in the State field of activity as the national laws will fill in the Federal field—or as directly indicative of the shape Federal restraint is to take. How much of one or the other depends on whether the final Democratic policy is to throw the major emphasis on State responsibility and opportunity or on the wide and instant effectiveness of national legislation."

Of the "personal guilt" feature, it further remarks:

"Particularly interesting is the strength of the personal responsibility check in all the proposed laws. Probably one principal reason why there is a trust problem at all is the artificial-person theory. The real person has limitations, of time, of ability, of detail he can attend to, of work he can undertake, of life. Combination—or cooperation—can overcome these limitations. The real person has personal responsibility. The artificial person hitherto has had only limited responsibility. It seems a curious thing—in hindsight—that we should have created superhuman 'persons,' and given them less-than-human responsibilities, and not expected to find individual opportunity crusht.

"The new laws break down the hide-and-seek game of corporate irresponsibility. The man responsible in corporate organization is to be the man responsible in legal proceedings."

"The most valuable part of the laws is, undoubtedly, that relating to stock-watering," thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, while the New York *Commercial* (Com.) regards the prohibition of holding companies as "the most salient of the aims of these seven bills." Governor Wilson "has gone beyond any other assailant of trusts and monopolies in the way of precise definition and specific proposal," remarks the New York *Sun*, and "his enterprising initiative is bound to start up numerous imitators at Washington and in the State capitols." While the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.) complains that "the much-advertised thunderbolt of Woodrow Wilson against the New Jersey trust turns out to be quite a harmless thing after

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all," the New York *Journal of Commerce* is afraid that some of its provisions are "too drastic." Most papers, however, are inclined to agree with the Buffalo *Enquirer's* (Dem.) views of the proposed measures, that "they seem to hit the mark." In the Troy *Record* (Ind. Rep.) we read:

"If Wall Street, or any coterie in Wall Street, finds in the attitude of Governor Wilson, as exhibited by these laws, a prophecy of serious trouble when he becomes President Wilson, it will write a discreditable commentary upon its methods of doing business. To pass laws by which men in corporations become amenable to discipline instead of being allowed to hide behind the artificial personality of corporate machinery should aid, rather than injure, business. The Governor has grown in the favor of fair-minded men by his insistence upon an end of the Gretna Green for corporations which New Jersey for years has been conducting."

THE "SCHOOLMASTER" AGAIN.

—Paul in the Jersey City *Journal*.

Regarding Governor Wilson's bills as a "tip" to Congress, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, "Democratic leaders of the House declare that they will form the basis of legislation supplementary to the Sherman Antitrust Law, which will be considered during the extra session." Representative Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, is quoted as saying:

"Governor Wilson's Antitrust Bills are excellent. I believe that his proposals regarding the State regulation of trusts may be applied nationally as well—that is, in their substance. There may be a few minor features which could not be included in a general law, but in the main the Wilson plan furnishes us a most excellent example for supplementary legislation to the Sherman Antitrust Law."

Representative William C. Adamson, of Georgia, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, is equally approving, but he puts special stress on the importance of action by the individual States, which, if effective, "would take a great burden off the Federal Government."

THE NEGRO'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS

EVEN AFTER PLENTY of salt has been sprinkled over the census figures, the story of the economic progress of the negroes during their half century of freedom must be anything but discouraging to those who are interested in the black man's welfare. "No other emancipated people have made so great progress in so short a time," writes Monroe N. Work in *The Southern Workman*, the monthly organ of the Hampton Institute, and the Syracuse *Post-Standard* thinks that not even the emergence of the children of Israel from slavery in Egypt and their wonderful rise into a powerful nation in the Promised Land is more significant than the growth of the negroes from "illiteracy, destitution, and helplessness." Mr. Work, whose article is a summary of census reports, says the total wealth of the negroes of the country has increased from $20,000,000 to $700,000,000 since 1863, the year they were freed; and he attaches special importance to the rapid growth in their wealth in the South during the past ten years, particularly in farm property. From 1900 to 1910 the total value of their farm property in the South rose from $177,404,688 to $492,898,218, or 177 per cent., and it is estimated that the increase during the past three years has been even more rapid. They now operate in the South 890,140 farms, and negro farm laborers and negro farmers cultivate 100,000,000 acres of land, 42,500,000 of which is under their control. Mr. Work makes some more comparisons:

"When, at the close of the Civil War, the negroes started on their career as farmers, they had no land and no experience as farm owners or tenants. None of them became farm owners by inheritance, nor did any of them inherit money with which to purchase land. Of the million and a half white farmers added since 1863, a large number were the children of landowners, and inherited farms or the wherewithal to purchase them. When

WILSON—THAT'S ALL. —Mayer in the New York *Times*.

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the great difference in the condition of white and black farmers fifty years ago is taken into account, the fact that the relative number of owners among the negro farmers in the South is now more than one-half as great as the relative number of owners among white farmers, makes a very commendable showing. The negroes of this country now own 20,000,000 acres of land, or 31,000 square miles. If all the land they own were placed in one body, it would equal the area of the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

"The Russian serfs were emancipated in 1861. Fifty years after it was found that 14,000,000 of them had accumulated about $500,000,000 worth of property, or about $36 per capita, an average of $200 per family. Fifty years after their emancipation only about 30 per cent. of the Russian peasants were able to read and write. After fifty years of freedom the 10,000,000 negroes in the United States have accumulated over $700,000,000 worth of property, or about $70 per capita, which is an average of $350 per family. After fifty years of freedom 70 per cent. of them have some education in books."

In 1863 there were 3,960,000 slaves in the South, and their value, says Mr. Work, was approximately two billion dollars, or about $500 each. At the present time about the same number in the South are engaged in various gainful occupations, and their economic value, he figures, is about $2,500 each. Fifty years ago very few negroes knew how to do anything but common farm labor, whereas at the present time there are hardly any pursuits followed by whites in which there are not some negroes:

"There are over 50,000 in the professions—teachers, preachers, lawyers, doctors, dentists, editors, etc. There are some 30,000 engaged in business of various sorts. Fifty years ago there were in the South no negro architects, electricians, photographers, druggists, pharmacists, dentists, physicians, or surgeons; no negro owners of mines, cotton-mills, dry-goods stores, insurance companies, publishing houses, or theaters; no wholesale merchants; no newspapers or editors; no undertakers; no real-estate dealers; and no hospitals managed by negroes. In 1913 there are negroes managing all the above kinds of enterprises. They are editing 400 newspapers and periodicals. They own 100 insurance companies, 300 drug stores, and over 20,000 grocery and other stores. There are 300,000 or more negroes working in the trades and in other occupations requiring skill—blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinet-makers, masons, miners, engineers, iron- and steel-workers, factory operators, printers, lithographers, engravers, gold- and silver-workers, tool and cutlery makers, etc."

There are now more than 3,950 negroes in the postal service, and altogether there are 22,440 in the employ of the Government. And it is estimated that during the fifty years more than a thousand patents have been granted to negroes. "In 1863," says Mr. Work, "it was not in the imagination of the most optimistic that within fifty years negroes would be making good in the field of finance." In Virginia, where in 1888 the first demand for a charter for a negro bank was made, there are now twelve. There are sixty-four in the entire country, capitalized at about $1,600,000 and doing a business of about $20,000,000. Perhaps the strongest of these is one in Birmingham, Alabama, which last August had resources amounting to $477,000.

Exceptions to the statements of Mr. Work are taken by the Columbia *State*, which thinks the census estimates are wide of the mark, particularly in regard to the ownership of property.

"We do not for an instant believe," says *The State*, "that a considerable proportion of the negro families of the South have average wealth of $350, tho the exceptions aggregate thousands and tens of thousands." This opinion is based largely upon the belief that "the property of the negroes is appraised without regard to mortgages over it." And—

"Supposing that the average wealth of South Carolina negroes is equal to that of negroes of other Southern States, and one at all informed knows that the statement that even a large proportion of the negro families actually own property worth $350 is absurd. There are well-to-do negroes, of course—we wish there were more of them—but, relatively, they are few."

PUTTING A PREMIUM ON ARSON

INCENDIARISM in New York City causes the destruction of about $4,000,000 worth of property a year—about one-quarter of the city's total fire loss—and for this tremendous waste "the present method of issuing fire insurance is directly responsible." Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson is the authority for both the figures and the allegation of responsibility. In his report to the Mayor Commissioner Johnson says that "the murderous trade of fire-making is apparently one of the most lucrative and least risky occupations pursued by certain classes of our population"; and he further states that "traveling between Chicago, Boston, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Paterson, and other cities are organized bands of fire-makers who undertake 'jobs' in any of these places." This state of affairs exists, he says, because the fire-insurance companies are so surprizingly lax in their provisions against over-insurance:

"In order to prove that no previous inspection whatever is made by insurance companies in the matter of issuing policies the Fire Department, during the course of this investigation into incendiarism in Greater New York, obtained no less than $127,500 worth of insurance in the form of 135 different fire-insurance policies on property worth exactly $3.96. In issuing this large amount of insurance on this diminutive amount of property, consisting of a few trifling articles of household furniture, the companies made no effort whatever to ascertain the character of the risk they assumed or the nature and amount of property on which they issued insurance."

In reply to the insurance companies' statement that "in order to collect insurance, the holder of a policy must prove his loss," Mr. Johnson retorts in the New York *Times:*

"For the professional 'fire-maker,' the 'proof of loss' presents no difficulty. He knows where to obtain false invoices and false affidavits which purport to prove that goods were regularly purchased. My men have found that in several instances furniture has been made to do duty at several incendiary fires. . . . . .

"In Europe incendiarism does not exist, because insurance policies can not be obtained without previous inspection of the property and close inquiry into the character of all applicants."

Characterizing Mr. Johnson's figures as misleading, the manager of one fire-insurance company calls attention through the press to the fact that the $127,500 of insurance taken out by a member of the Fire Department on $3.96 worth of furniture was made up of 135 different policies, for sums ranging from $500 to $1,000, and that all but one of these policies were probably invalid, because "the policy contains a condition, inserted by the Legislature of this State, as a preventive against over-insurance and fraud, that it shall be void if the insured has or shall hereafter make or procure any other contract of insurance, whether valid or not, on property covered in whole or in part by this policy." To the suggestion that the companies should inspect before issuing insurance, this manager replies:

"If the small householder is willing to pay from 50 per cent. to 200 per cent. more premium in order that this household furniture may be inspected before it can be insured, the plan is possible; but let it not be imagined for a moment that such inspection will prevent arson. It is well known that men and women contemplating arson have hired or borrowed the furniture and clothing for exhibition to the insurance inspector only to remove it after the policy is issued and before the fire."

Since the publication of the Fire Commissioner's report the New York District Attorney's office has obtained a full confession from a "firebug" known as "Izzy Stein," serving a twelve-year term in Sing Sing for arson. As a result of Stein's story, the alleged heads of New York's "Arson Trust" have been indicted, and it is said that thirty arrests are likely to follow. Stein, who was what is technically known as a "bug" or "mechanic," said that he netted from $25 to $75 on each fire he started, and that for three and a half years he had averaged

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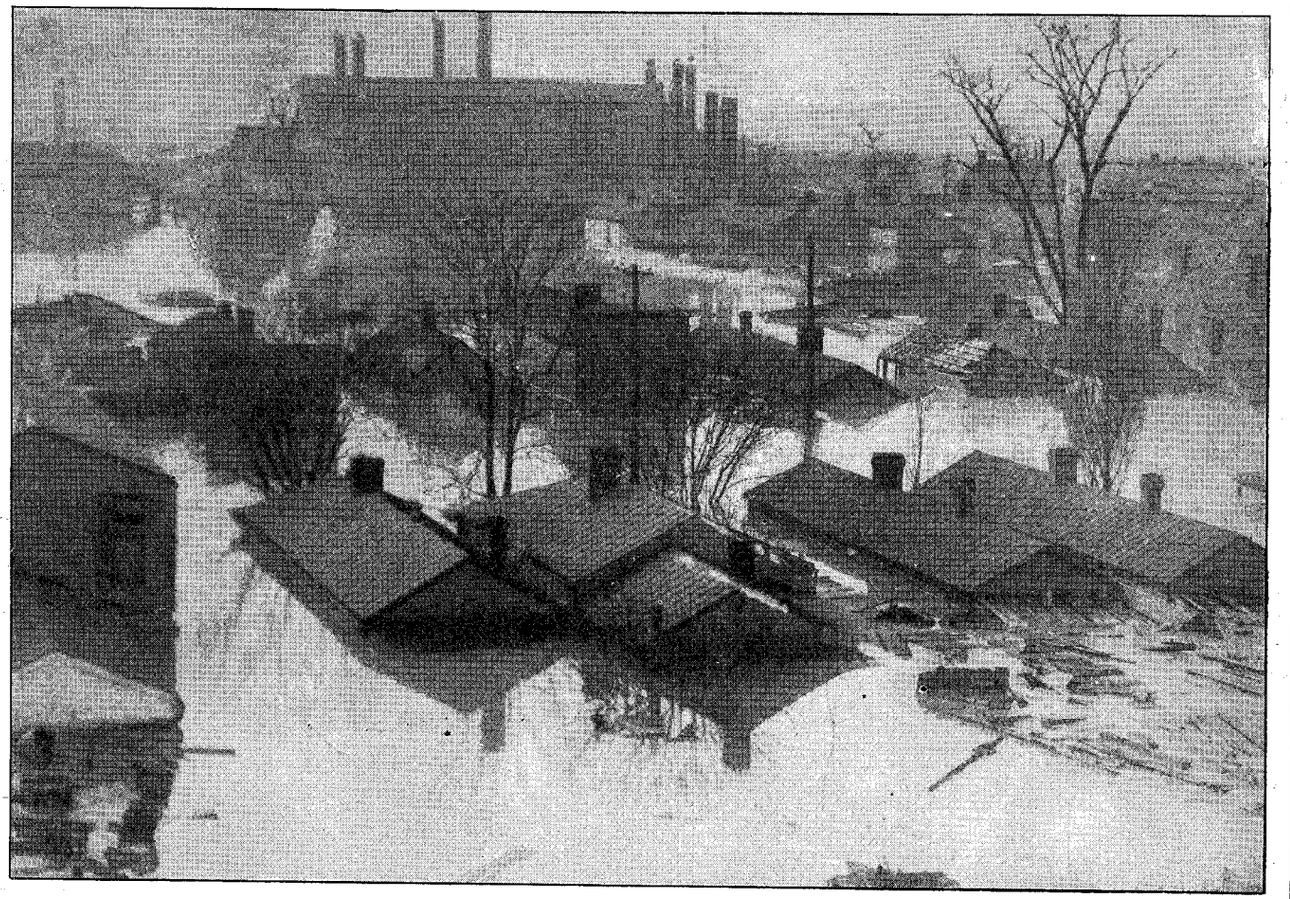

IN NO DANGER FROM INCENDIARIES.

A scene in Louisville, Ky., during the recent destructive floods in the Ohio River valley. Many families, in houses not so deeply immersed as those in the foreground of this picture, refused to desert their homes even when the water had driven them to the upper stories. For ten days they lived on food brought to them by the police in boats. When a high wind blew a force was put to work "anchoring" the houses by chaining them together in groups.

over $100 a week. Summarizing certain features of his story *The World* says:

"As he revealed the methods practised by him and his associates there were three men who were implicated in every fire The first is the broker or agent. He is the man who finds the person who looks as tho he would like to make some 'easy money.' The agent tells him how money can be picked up without danger. If the subject seems willing the whole plot is revealed.

"The 'bug' is introduced to the subject and immediately assumes control of the house. He occasionally moves into the same building so that he may be within easy access of the place where he is to do his work. When a day seems propitious, the family of the subject is advised to leave home.

"As told by Izzy, the firebug is careful of human life so far as a man in his profession can be. Izzy declared that the favorite place for the firebug to work was the clothes closet. A pile of rags in the corner, a little benzine poured on, the scratch of a match, and there is nothing left to do but wait for the fire-engines.

"It doesn't make much difference about the amount of the damage. The 'Trust's' adjuster appears and looks after the proofs of loss. Frequently the family moves away to another apartment and puts in a bill for the alleged value of their furniture. If the insurance company objects to paying, the adjuster employed makes a settlement for 50 or 60 per cent."

In Chicago, according to the dispatches, the same conditions are found. Thus one Chicago correspondent states that insurance adjusters and firebugs in that city have obtained $500,000 through incendiary fires during the past six months, and he makes State Attorney Hoyne authority for the statement that the Chicago "Arson Trust" has been operating with the knowledge of the insurance companies. In explanation of this surprizing assertion, he adds: "Because of the large number of incendiary fires the insurance companies are enabled to charge enormous rates for insurance and so increase their business." But whether the companies gain or lose by the present methods of issuing insurance, the press are practically unanimous in insisting upon their responsibility in the matter. "The companies are primarily to blame," says the Charlotte *Observer*, and the Detroit *Free Press* reminds us that the payment of incendiary or fictitious losses in the end falls upon the shoulders of the man who insures "since it is inevitable that they increase the general insurance rates."

The New York *Tribune*, with the other New York papers, insists that the problem will not be solved even when we have all the present culprits in jail, and that the real point of attack will be the conditions which breed incendiarism. Chief among a number of remedial changes proposed by Fire Commissioner Johnson are the following:

"Cancellation of policies, in suspicious cases, at instance of Fire Commissioner. Powers given to Fire Commissioner to veto licenses of dishonest brokers, agents, and adjusters.

"Rigid inventory of stock in all cases and notice of substantial decrease served on companies by applicant, under penalty of policy becoming void. Prohibition of reduction of stock below certain percentage (say, 25 per cent.) without notification to companies.

"Rigid prior inspection of all property in accordance with foreign system of proposal forms.

"Insurance to be limited to actual value.

"Central Bureau of Information for use of fire-insurance companies to be established at Fire Headquarters, in which will be kept on file, for immediate reference by companies, names of all parties having suspicious fires. This bureau to be used by all insurance companies before granting policies."

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A BLOW AT TRADE "BLACKLISTS"

NO CHARGE is made in the Government's suit against the so-called "Lumber Trust" that it is to blame for the soaring price of lumber, altho some of our editors go on to make the accusation on their own motion. The "restraint of trade" alleged is the circulation of "official lists" giving the names of wholesalers who were trying to do a wholesale and retail business at the same time, selling lumber to a retailer one day and getting the retailer's customers away from him the next. This sort of trade seemed a little too unrestrained to the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, hence the "official lists" naming the wholesalers who were competing with their own retail customers. As in so many trust cases, both sides claim the victory in the decision of the Federal District Court sitting in New York, enjoining the retailers from using the lists. This judgment, according to officials of the lumber dealers, is a "substantial victory" for them and only a "technical victory" for the Government, for it "does not dissolve the Eastern States Association or any of the State associations" and "will not interfere with the operation of these associations except in so far as the official lists are concerned." But at the Department of Justice, we learn from the Washington correspondents, this "technical victory" is considered "one of the most important accomplishments under the Sherman Anti-trust Law, because it limits in large measure the power and privilege of the much-discust 'middleman' in commerce." Or, as we read in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the decision is construed in Washington "as meaning that the consumer of lumber, untrammeled by the retailer, may purchase direct from the wholesaler or manufacturer, and the latter may sell direct to the public without interference of a combination of retailers." The New York *Sun's* correspondent thinks the decision "will be far-reaching in its effects since it brings out prominently the application of the Sherman Law to the use of the blacklist as an instrument in the restraint of trade and interstate commerce."

It is admitted by the court that the retailers "are not required by their associations to refrain from dealing with any wholesaler whose name is in the list." But, the court continues:

"A retail dealer who learns that some wholesaler has taken away customers from any retail dealer will not be likely to deal with him, lest, learning the names of his own customers, the wholesaler might compete with himself to get their trade. To a greater or less extent, therefore, the circulation of these 'official reports' operates to prevent some wholesalers, who otherwise would enter into competition with retailers in supplying customers, from undertaking so to compete. That the reports are prepared and circulated to accomplish that very object as manifest."

Hence the conclusion "that the Government is entitled to an injunction against the further circulation of these 'official reports.'"

This is a decision that pleases those papers which, like the Brooklyn *Citizen*, looked upon the lumber dealers' scheme as involving "a conspiracy in restraint of honest trade," which "by fines and blacklists bound fast all who dealt with it, and by rules of its own making ruined all dealers who opposed it." "The marking up of lumber prices has been going on a long time," comments the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, "and every retailer stood ready to boycott any sawmill or wholesaler that dealt with a consumer directly." But henceforth, thinks *The Age-Herald*, "the retailers will no doubt be very careful to respect the decision of the court and the action of the alert detectives of the Government."

Not that this settles the matter. The case is to be appealed to the Supreme Court, and the reasons why the lumber dealers have high hopes for a reversal of the decision are clearly given in a letter written to the New York *Journal of Commerce* by Mr. J. D. Crary of the New York *Lumber Trade Journal*. He says:

"There was never any intent to violate the Antitrust Law. . . . . .

"The opinion as handed down whittles the case down to a very narrow issue, namely, whether a number of dealers in any trade have a right to agree that they will furnish to each other information concerning the conduct of other merchants where the effect of such exchange of information has the probable result of restricting the operations of the merchants about whom the information is circulated. . . . . .

"Personally I have not the slightest doubt that when this case goes to the Supreme Court they will read into it the rule of reason, and the rule of reason and of justice and common sense is, that a wholesaler who sells a retailer, in any line of business, stock, and then loads up, oftentimes surreptitiously, the very customer for whom the retailer bought this wholesaler's stock, is not doing business along ethical lines. . . . In no country and in no trade is it recognized as good business ethics to do these things which these defendants have tried to correct, and they have done nothing that sane and reasonable business men should not do for their own protection."

And in another New York paper Mr. Crary explains further:

"The Supreme Court has laid down the rule that an agreement or practise complained of must be in direct restraint of trade. An agreement to procure information and circulate a list is not direct restraint of trade, whatever the effect of this information upon the persons receiving it may be. On these grounds, we shall appeal from the decision."

FILIPINO FREEDOM DIMMING

WHILE WEIGHT attaches to President Taft's protests against the Jones Bill for Philippine independence because of his position and his peculiar knowledge of the subject, it is the attitude of Democratic Senators which forces an anti-imperialist daily like the New York *Evening Post* to admit that now "self-government for the islands must be discust in terms, not of years, but of generations." The next House may pass the Jones Bill, but the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent discovers that enough Democratic Senators are opposed to the measure to insure its defeat. Mr. Taft thinks that the testimony of former Governors of the Philippines unfavorable to the early freeing of the islands will also seem conclusive to many Democrats. Perhaps a like influence will be exerted by the report of the Philippine Commission, just given out by the War Department. This document, it is true, shows the great strides toward civilization taken by the Filipinos under American guidance, but, according to the *Tribune*, whose summary we quote, "the predominant note is that there are thousands upon thousands of 'untamed men' ready to interrupt progress the moment restraint is relaxed." The wild inhabitants of the mountain provinces "number some 400,000, and belong to five sharply distinct tribes. All of them, with the exception of the Benguet-Lepante Igorots, have recently been head hunters." The Filipinos still need to be protected against insanity and against such diseases as leprosy, tuberculosis, and malignant fevers. And *The Tribune* concludes by noting that:

"Numerous recommendations are made by the Philippine Commission looking to a continuation of the progress of the Filipinos, all based on the theory that the United States must maintain its strict supervision over the government to develop the people."

The retention of the islands is one of the few topics upon which the President feels like advising his successor. In a recent New York speech he reiterated his objections to the Jones Bill, and told the Democrats that its passage would "make a mess and a muss that would return to plague the men responsible for it for twenty-five years." In view of the fact that Philippine independence was not a "paramount" issue in the last campaign the President "can not believe that the verdict of the

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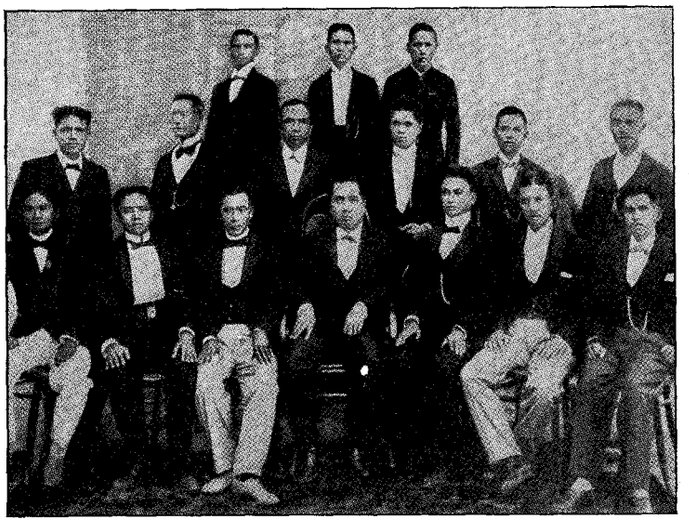

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST RETAINING THE PHILIPPINES.

The islands contain many wild tribes, whose stage of civilization is typified by the Negrito family on the reader's left, and these are often cited as one of the obstacles to Filipino self-government. Those who think the Filipinos capable of managing their own affairs find an equally striking object-lesson in the condition of the civilized tribes. The picture on the right shows a group of Ilocanos, who helped with the Philippine census of 1903.

last election can be construed into a purpose that we are now to separate ourselves from our foster-citizens," and he wonders if we "realize that to-day more people speak English in the Philippines than Spanish, and this considering the fact that the United States has had control of the islands for ten years, whereas the Spaniards have been there three hundred years." These words of President Taft are a text for long and approving editorial comment in the New York *Times*, *Tribune*, and *Sun*. *The Sun* notes especially the President's remark that "a policy of separation at this time is a suicidal policy, for the benefit of none but the politicians of the islands." In *The Sun's* opinion an independent government would for many years "be oligarchical, not republican," controlled by "a small class of natives, some of them wealthy and others professional men or born politicians."

To show how effectual the "Senate brake" is likely to be *The Times* and *The Tribune* both quote Senator O'Gorman of New York, whose intimacy with the President-elect is generally conceded. The Senator says in part:

"It would be decidedly impracticable to grant the Philippines an independent Government now or to fix a definite time when they shall be left to administer their own affairs. Such a proposition was submitted at Baltimore when the platform was under consideration, and was rejected. How long a time may be required to train these Filipinos in the art of self-government I do not know. It may require one or two generations of training. . . . . .

"At present only a small proportion—a few hundred thousand out of the population of 7,000,000—can read and write. There is still much to be done, and until it is done we must defer fixing any exact time for turning over to them the difficult task. I believe that we should do this as soon as possible, but the time has not yet arrived."

The Democratic platform as finally adopted contained a clause favoring "an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established." While Governor Wilson is said to have exprest approval of this plank, the papers do not find any explicit statements from him indicating just what he would do in case a measure like the Jones Bill were sent to him for his signature.

The advocates of Philippine independence, we must add, are not silenced by Senators, any more than they are by Presidents and Commissioners, and the New York *Evening Post*, for instance, replies to Mr. O'Gorman in this wise:

"We thus face the classic argument of the Imperialist. He never means to stay permanently in any foreign territory he happens to occupy to the discontent of its inhabitants. He is quite prepared to retire as soon as the time is ripe for such a move, which is another way of saying as soon as he is good and ready."

BRITAIN'S PROTEST ANSWERED

SECRETARY KNOX'S 4,000-word reply to the British protest against the "free toll" provision of our Panama Act is summed up by the Washington correspondents as saying, in effect: "Don't cry before you're hurt." The first London newspaper comment declared it "not unskillful," but "not convincing," tho good in that "the door on arbitration" is not quite shut. Somewhat similarly those representatives of the American press which advocate repeal or arbitration of the clause in question find their own opinions quite unchanged by "this forcible presentation of the Administration's side of the case." It is "no reply at all," according to the New York *World*, but "merely a sharp lawyer's plea in avoidance." Such editors turn from it to the arguments of Senator Root on the other side of the question, deeming his recent Senate speech almost the last word in the Panama-tolls discussion. In sharp contrast are the utterances of papers like the New York *American*, which think that the Knox answer "maintains the just contention of our country," and "should put a final quietus upon the Tory toadyism and the maudlin peace advocates who have aided England in this captious and unfounded agitation."

This, of course, is hardly diplomatic language, and Mr. Knox does not allude to the British protest in any such manner. But he does charge the British Foreign Office with making an issue of the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty "in relation to questions of fact, which have not yet arisen, but may possibly arise in the future." As he would "summarize the whole matter":

"The British objections are, in the first place, about the Canal Act only, but the Canal Act does not fix the tolls. They ignore the President's proclamation, fixing the tolls, which puts at rest practically all of the supposititious injustice and inequality which Sir Edward Grey thinks might follow the administration of the act, and concerning which he expresses so many and grave fears.

"Moreover, the gravamen of the complaint is not that the Canal Act will actually injure in its operation British shipping or destroy rights claimed for such shipping under the Hay-

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Pauncefote Treaty, but that such injury or destruction may possibly be the effect thereof; and, further, and more particularly, Sir Edward Grey complains that the action of Congress in enacting the legislation under discussion foreshadows that Congress or the President may hereafter take some action which might be injurious to British shipping and destructive of its rights under the treaty.

"Concerning this possible future injury, it is only necessary to say that, in the absence of an allegation of actual or certainly impending injury, there appears nothing upon which to base a sound complaint. . . . . .

"When, and if, complaint is made by Great Britain that the effect of the act and the proclamation together will be to subject British vessels as a matter of fact to inequality of treatment, or to unjust and inequitable tolls, in conflict with the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, the question will then be raised as to whether the United States is bound by that treaty, both to take into account and to collect tolls from American vessels, and also whether under the obligations of that treaty British vessels are entitled to equality of treatment in all respects with the vessels of the United States. Until these objections rest upon something more substantial than mere possibility, it is not believed that they should be submitted to arbitration."

If, after due examination on the part of Great Britain of all the facts in the case, important differences of opinion should be found to exist between the two Governments, continues Mr. Knox, "then a situation will have arisen which, in the opinion of this Government, could with advantage be dealt with by referring the controversy to a Commission of Inquiry for examination and report," either under a special agreement or under the unratified arbitration treaty of August 3, 1911—"if Great Britain is prepared to join in ratifying that treaty, which the United States is prepared to do."

Among other points emphasized in Secretary Knox's note is the Administration's contention that there is no discrimination against foreign shipping, but that our own coastwise trade is simply being granted a subsidy in the shape of remission of Canal tolls.

But "there is a higher law of international relations than that which gives substance to Mr. Knox's able note," observes the New York *Sun;* "it is the law of good faith and honor." And this law it finds expounded in "Senator Root's masterly speech." Mr. Root boldly attacks the assertion that we can do as we like with "our Canal" on our own property:

"Nothing can be further from the fact. It is not our territory, except in trust. Treaty or no treaty, we have long asserted that the nations of Central America had no right to debar the world from its right to pass across the isthmus. Upon that we base the justice, as stated in President Roosevelt's message, of our entire action on the isthmus which resulted in our having the Canal Zone.

"We could not have taken it for our selfish interest for the purpose of securing advantages for the United States over other nations. We secured that zone only because civilization had a right to the passage, and we made ourselves the mandatory of civilization to secure those rights. We cannot be false to our obligations, without being false to that confidence and that trust reposed in us."

Since we have announced that the Canal is to be open "on equal terms to all," a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind" should keep us from rebating tolls to ships engaged in American coastwise trade. "Have we been insincere and false?" asks Senator Root, in our advocacy of arbitration, so that

"The instant that an interest is at stake we propose to falsify every declaration, every promise by the arrogant insistence that we alone can determine the interpretation of this treaty; that we will refuse to abide by the treaty.

"And is the game worth the candle? Is it worth our while to remain in a position to maintain which we may be driven to repudiate our principles, our professions, and our agreements?"

It is, perhaps, worth noting in this connection that ex-President Roosevelt, while he takes the Administration's view of the tolls question as against Britain's, believes that under our own arbitration treaty we are bound in honor as a nation to acquiesce in the English request for arbitration.

While Washington correspondents report that several Senators have been influenced by Senator Root's speech, the prevailing opinion is that nothing will be done, either in the way of amending the Panama Act or of preparing to arbitrate, before March 4.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WAY of the transgressor is still hard—on the rest of us.—*Wall Street Journal.*

LET'S see, is it a holding party that Mr. Munsey proposes, or an office-holding party?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

MR. ARCHBALD may now devote his entire attention to business without incurring the slightest criticism.—*Newark News.*

MR. MUNSEY now characterizes his political holding company as a 'whale of an idea." Trouble is, his Jonah refuses to get inside.—*New York Herald.*

WITH all due respect to the Progressive party, we want to call their attention to the fact that the Republicans carried France.—*Detroit Free Press.*

LUMBER and meat may be placed on the free list, says a Washington dispatch. This ought to make table-board cheaper, eh, what?—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE express companies are praising the parcel-post so highly that we sha'n't be surprized to hear that they are sending all their packages that way.—*Washington Post.*

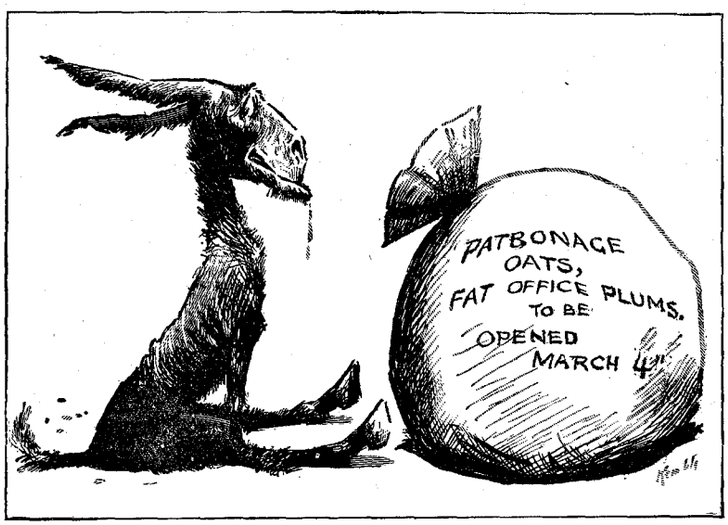
THE low price for a Stock Exchange seat was reached last week. Things are so bad with the brokers that there is a movement in New York to revive racing.—*Boston Advertiser.*

ARE those teeth in Governor Wilson's trust bills wisdom teeth?—*Wall Street Journal.*

UNDER the parcel-post system should not the dead-letter office be equipped with cold storage facilities?—*Chicago News.*

IT is reported that Mr. Mellen will give up all his steamship and steamboat lines—will cease to be a water-Mellen, as it were.—*New York Press.*

THE Automobile Club is trying to think up some way to combat the high cost of gasoline. Why not get the Supreme Court to undissolve John D.?—*Washington Post.*



"MERCY ME! SEEMS AS IF I COULDN'T WAIT ANOTHER MINUTE."
—Kemble in the New York *Evening Sun.*

J. P. MORGAN has sailed for Egypt. After the experience he had with the Pujo Committee he may want to take a few lessons from the Sphinx.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

DEMOCRATS are said to be in favor of Senator Gore's plan to increase the Supreme Court from nine members to eleven, as every little job added to what they've got makes just a little bit more.—*Washington Post.*

GOVERNOR WILSON says he will get nine hours of sleep in the White House or know the reason why. There being 435 representatives and 96 senators, the office-seekers will increase the total to 10,000,531 reasons why.—*Washington Post.*

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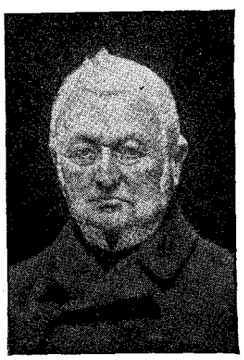
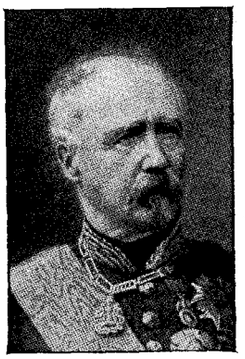
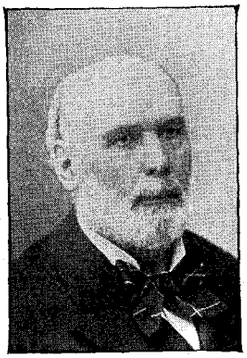


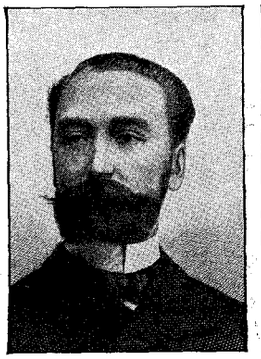
THIERS (1871–1873)



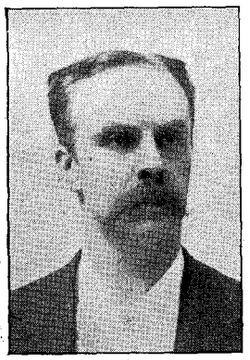
MACMAHON (1873–1879)



GREVY (1879–1887)

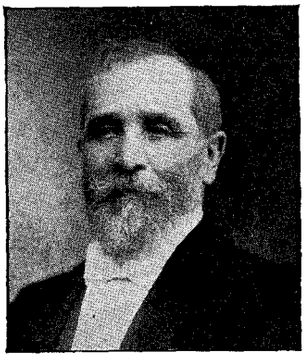


CARNOT (1887–1894)

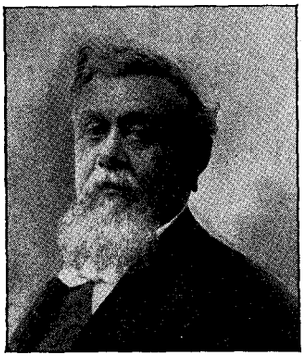


CASIMIR PERIER (1894–95)

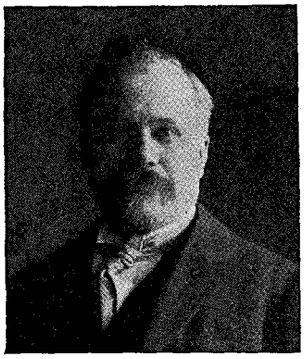
FAURE (1895–1899)



LOUBET (1899–1906)



FALLIERES (1906–1913)



POINCARE (1913–)

THE PRESIDENTS OF FRANCE.

THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT

RAYMOND POINCARÉ, the newly elected President of the French Republic, is regarded as the choice not only of the college of electors, made up of the Senate and the Chamber, and known as the National Assembly, an old revolutionary title, but also of the whole people. He is to be the greatest president since Gambetta. His versatility as an author and art connoisseur places him high in the esteem of his countrymen, and his clearsightedness as a minister, we read in the Paris press, is only equalled by the fearless energy with which he carries out his views. That Poincaré had well earned his reputation as President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs is proved by his strength and adroitness in managing the foreign policy of France. The difficult problem of Morocco is said to have owed its solution chiefly to his temper and firmness. His devotion to the public service is proved by the fact that he abandoned a lucrative practise at the bar for public life, and it was with cordial approbation that the press received his acceptance of the highest office in the Republic with the following words:

"I shall spare no effort to prove myself worthy of the confidence of the National Assembly. I shall easily forget the struggles and recriminations of the election contest. You may be assured that I shall study in all things and at all times to be an impartial administrator."

Perhaps the most striking feature of the French presidential election was the fact that the only two candidates who did not retire in the course of the ballotings, Mr. Poincaré and Mr. Ribot, were on the same side in politics. They were both Republicans, that is, Conservatives as regards the form of government which Gambetta represented. They were neither Socialist-Radical nor Radical-Socialist. So well did their ideas agree that before the election they met and exchanged political views with the utmost accord. This conduct on their part, so different from the behavior of presidential candidates here, becomes an object of light persiflage in the columns of the *Humanité* (Paris), the Socialist organ of Mr. Jaurès, in which we read:

"We know that Mr. Poincaré honored Mr. Ribot with a visit which the latter courteously returned. We know that they arranged between them, in a perfectly amicable spirit, the foreign and domestic policy to be followed under the incoming President, and the judgment each one decided upon pointed to an unanimity perfectly touching. All was quite perfect, but then, if they shared so close a unison in opinion, why did not one of them efface himself in favor of the other? Was it from the motive of personal ambition? Fie upon you, so vile a motive would be quite unworthy of such noble souls! Or must we believe that, in spite of the official notice which we have all read, their harmony was neither so complete nor so cordial as people suppose? In this case it would be interesting to know what the points were on which they differed and took opposing views. The electors, who in this instance were Senators and Deputies, might derive profit from learning the truth about it, and the country, which remains, in spite of all, the supreme arbiter, would then have felt more sure of the direction in which it was to be led. But no, we must give it up. Each of the oracular ones lay low and held his tongue."

It used to be said that the King of England reigns, but does not rule, that the President of the United States rules but does not reign, that a French President neither rules nor reigns. The interest generally taken in the recent French election shows, says the London *Saturday Review*, that the French people are not content with this state of things, and have, through their representatives in the National Assembly, put at the head of

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the State a strong man able to employ the great prerogatives with which he is entrusted, and we read:

"M. Fallières . . . has shown himself to be a mere time-server whose one glory it will be to have held office for seven years.

"The situation has now changed, and it is no longer to the interest of France that a mere figurehead should occupy what ought to be a great and honorable position. There is a strong opinion throughout the country that the President ought to become a real factor in the government of his native land. The Constitution confers upon him powers of the greatest importance. He may ask Parliament to consider for the second time a bill which he regards as of vital importance to France. He can exercise great influence on the deliberations of the Chamber through a presidential message, which becomes all the more weighty from the rare use of this prerogative. Through his personal and direct communications with kings, presidents, and foreign statesmen he can smooth the course of foreign affairs.

NAZIM PASHA.

Ex-War-Minister and Commander-in-chief of the Turkish Army, who was shot dead in the disturbances preceding the fall of the Cabinet in Constantinople on January 23. Kiamil Pasha's Cabinet were ready to give up Adrianople to obtain peace; the new Cabinet, under Shefket Pasha, declare they will "keep Adrianople at all costs," and "save the national honor or perish in the attempt."

"It is therefore essential that at this most critical moment in the history of France, of the Near East, and of the whole of Europe, a man who can speak and act with the authority of a distinguished past and with great experience should occupy the highest office of the state. Public opinion in France is gradually appreciating the necessities of the situation and realizes how serious are the dangers ahead. It has been dormant for many years, but energy in the best sense of the term is now the fashion. Men are forgetting their past political differences in face of the common danger. They are merging them in view of the necessities of the situation, and they realize that the word 'country' must assert predominance in French public life which it has lost for many a long year.

"The Executive can not remain a stranger to this great change in public sentiment. None of the resources of the Constitution can be neglected, and the genuine importance of the presidential office must be accentuated at all costs."

This British writer styles Poincaré, as President of the Council, "the strongest Prime Minister in Europe," and such appears also to be the unanimous opinion of the Paris press. "It seems," says the *Matin*, "that democracy, if often forgetful, has found its memory," and Mr. Calmette, editor of the *Figaro*, exclaims in glowing terms of eulogy that "another era will begin with him. He will preside over the difficult destinies of our country with an authority and experience which none save Mr. Ribot could have equalled." Mr. Calmette especially emphasizes the view that the foreign and colonial policy of France will now retain the high standard of success of which patriotic Frenchmen have felt so proud.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BULGARO-RUMANIAN TIFF

IN THE NEW SITUATION created by the death of Nazim Pasha, the fall of Kiamil Pasha's Cabinet, and the rise of the war party to power in Constantinople under Shefket Pasha, the attitude of Rumania may play an important part. Rumania has kept very quiet during the Balkan War, but recently is said to be arming and mobilizing. Her people are in part descendants of those hardy Dacians conquered by Trajan—men of steel and blood on whom the Colosseum drew for its fiercest and most reckless gladiators—and in part descendants of the Roman legions stationed in that region to repel the Asiatics. They claim purer Roman blood than runs to-day in Rome itself. King Charles of Rumania is of the haughty Hohenzollern stock, bold and energetic as William of Germany, and as plausible in diplomacy. His kingdom desires an extension of her southern frontier to take in a slice of Bulgaria, including Silistria, a strongly fortified town of 13,000 inhabitants which figured in the Crimean War and in the Russo-Turkish conflicts. It is said in some of the European press that Bulgaria agreed to yield this territory to Rumania, in case the Allies were victorious, as the price of Rumania's non-interference on the side of Turkey, and of course if Rumania had sided with Turkey, the result of the war might have been vastly different. One of the Rumanian ministers is stated to have remarked that it would require another Berlin Congress, such as settled the Eastern question in 1878, to adjust the present complicated difficulty which has existed for forty years and only at the present crisis has come to a head.

Separated from Bulgaria by the Danube and the frontier of the Dobrudja, Rumania has lain low in strict neutrality during the progress of the war. Occupying a critical position between Russia and Austria, its seven million inhabitants have often seen the devastation of the battle-field and have been freed from the domination of the Turk for only half a century. "Traces of the Ottoman sway still remain," declares Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, writing in the Paris *Économiste*, "but fifty years of independence have sufficed to show what a country freed after so long a period of bad government can make of itself," for Rumania is rich, tranquil, and prosperous. But it is at present in a state of excitement. The London *Morning Post* reports the saying of a leading statesman of Bucharest that "the sword is half drawn from the sheath." It is rumored in Berlin that Turkey's stubbornness during the London conference has been

A FUNERAL WITH ONLY ONE MOURNER.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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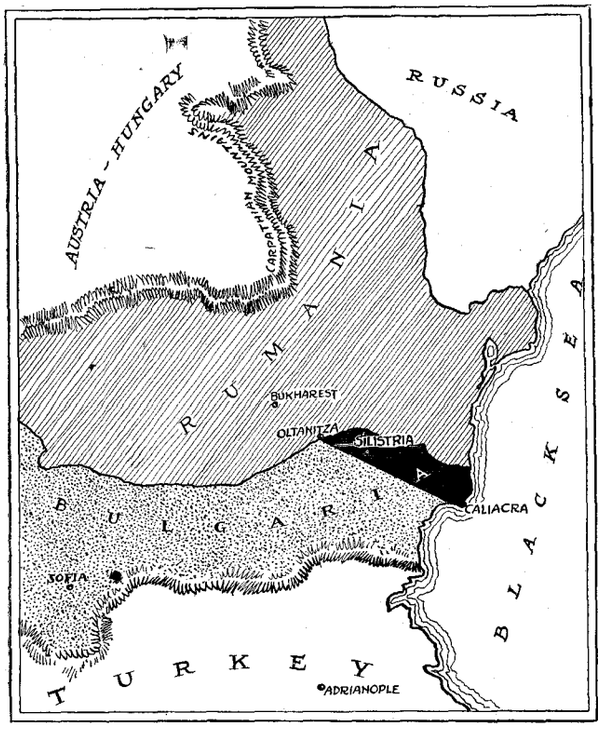
based on the hope that Bulgaria will become involved in a war with Rumania, but according to the Paris *Soleil*, diplomatic circles in London think that the Powers will not permit Bulgaria to precipitate a European war because of "a frontier question which has only arisen within the past forty years."

Rumania is in dead earnest, however, and has been waiting for this very moment, when she has Bulgaria on the hip, to repay herself for all the care and expense which she lavished



THE REGION IN DISPUTE.

The strip in black, now part of Bulgaria, is claimed by Rumania.

on the Kutzo-Vlachs, or Rumanians expatriated in Macedonia, declares the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), in which we read:

"As a matter of fact Rumania has been waiting her opportunity for forty years and is now resolved to square accounts with Bulgaria. The Bulgarians, on the other hand, are equally anxious to shelve the question. All the immense financial sacrifices, all the political trouble which it has been Rumania's burden to bear for the Kutzo-Vlachs in Macedonia would be in vain unless to be counted as so much profitable capital. It is with these objects in view that Mr. Misa, the Rumanian Minister in London, was transferred from Constantinople to the English capital, and Mr. Taka Jonesco, the Rumanian Minister of the Interior, was dispatched to London to confer with him. What they are demanding from Bulgaria is a strip of land extending from Oltenitza to Caliacra on the Black Sea in return for the sacrifices made by Rumania on behalf of the Kutzo-Vlachs. As long as Dr. Daneff, the chief Bulgarian delegate to the conference, tries to evade this issue, the arming and mobilization of Rumania's army, often denied, but actually in full activity, will be pushed to completion."

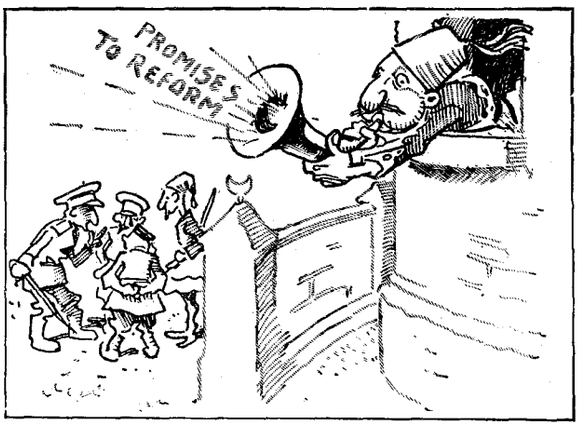
The London *Times* says, however, that the meeting of the Bulgarian and Rumanian statesmen was merely intended "to pave the way for a settlement of Rumania's claim to a territorial reward for having abstained from taking part against Bulgaria in the war," and this idea crops out in the London *Morning Post's* account of the matter. In this journal Mr. Jonesco is reported as saying of his interview with Dr. Daneff:

"'Rumania is deeply interested in the settlement of the questions which the Conference is considering. For instance, there is the fact that in the Provinces of Macedonia and Thrace there are 400,000 Rumanians—to put it at the lowest possible estimate—besides 200,000 in Servia and 100,000 in Bulgaria. Where the future of so many of our compatriots is concerned Rumania must be deeply interested, if only for racial reasons.'

"But Rumania has other and not less important interests resulting from the territorial readjustment of the conquered provinces of Turkey. M. Jonesco would not say whether there was any foundation for the report that there has existed an understanding, explicit or implied, between Rumania and Bulgaria for some considerable time past which contemplated a substantial cession of Bulgarian territory to Rumania in the event of the war resulting favorably to the Balkan Allies. But he did not hesitate to express the opinion that in the ultimate disposition of the territorial question Rumania's interests must be adequately safeguarded."

The Bulgarians rather deride Rumania's claims, and we read in the *Figaro* (Paris) that "public opinion in Sofia considers inconceivable and absurd the claims of Rumania, whose conduct during the war by no means justifies such pretensions." Meanwhile, as we find stated in the same important organ, "pessimistic rumors are afloat in the Bulgarian capital." "Rumania continues to arm for war, she has purchased, we are told, a hundred thousand military cloaks, and two hundred thousand complete military equipments, and in spite of official denials has partially mobilized." The same paper declares that the Bulgarian and Rumanian negotiations have come to a deadlock. "Bulgaria would consent to a slight rectification of the frontier line from Silistria to the Black Sea, but Rumania demands the cession of almost the whole of the Dobrudja." Moreover, "it is believed by many diplomats that the attitude of Rumania had a great deal to do with the tactics of the Porte." "A Rumanian attack on Bulgaria would, of course, revive hostilities between Turkey and Bulgaria. The latter, compelled to face round from south to north, might possibly suffer repulses which would totally change all the results to her of the war. Not one of the Great Powers would be pleased with such an anticlimax."

The French consul-general in Rumania is quoted in the Paris *Matin* as saying that "the crisis through which Europe has been passing has been acutely felt in Rumania. While, moreover, the country has remained neutral, its tranquility was assured by the fact that the army was ready." After an interview with King Charles of Rumania the consul-general was enabled to declare that "the sovereign's intentions were completely pacific. He had been unwilling to mobilize in spite of the clamors of those who desired him to do so as they had advised that Rumania should join in the Balkan struggle. Rumania has a right to compensation, and the King thinks the demands made on Bulgaria are very modest, for his Government wishes to act like a good neighbor." More decided is the information which the London *Daily Telegraph* has received from its Bucharest correspondent



NOBODY LISTENING NOW.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

to the effect that "Rumania desires to occupy a strong strategic point in Bulgaria," and if this is not granted, "Rumanian troops will march to annex it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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JAPANESE CURBING MILITARISM

A SUDDEN AWAKENING to the peril of the Samurai craze for militarism has occurred in Japan. It manifested itself sharply in the clash between Premier Saionji and his War Minister, who proposed to install two new army divisions in Korea. The Saionji cabinet fell, and Prince Katsura has been made Premier, but the issue remains and will have to be fought out. The military caste is a power in Japan, and their victory or defeat on this question may affect the character of the country's future in no small degree. How strongly popular sentiment is against the militarist clique may be gathered from the comments of such influential journals as the Tokyo *Nippon*, the Tokyo *Asahi*, the Osaka *Mainichi*, and the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi*. "In the eyes of the militarist," the *Nichi-nichi* bitterly complains, "the Army is everything, the State is nothing." And it exclaims in desperate tone, "Wo to a nation which is burdened with such irresponsible, reckless soldiers!" The *Nippon*, in a passionate appeal to the people, sounds a bugle call for a general war against the militarist, and attacks the Elder Statesmen, who not only failed to endorse the stand of Premier Saionji, but have thrown their influence on the militarist side of the scale. "The Cabinet has gone down in the whirlpool of the great political struggle," says the *Nippon*, "but never let the soldiers and the Elder Statesmen think that the people will acquiesce in their arbitrary measures!" To the Tokyo *Yorodzu* the present political situation in Japan appears to be most anomalous. "In a real constitutional country, all that a Premier in Marquis Saionji's position has to do would be to lay the whole matter before the public, dismiss the War Minister who does not agree with his administrative policy, and proceed to execute his fixt program, with the approval of the legislature." The Osaka *Asahi*, as well as the *Nippon Oyobi Nipponji* (Japan and the Japanese), an influential Tokyo weekly, also regrets that the Saionji ministry did not adopt a bolder course and revise the law so as to make civilians eligible to the war and navy portfolios. Yet no editor seems inclined to censure Marquis Saionji for lack of courage, for it appears to every one that the resigned Premier did everything in his power to check the influence of the militarist.

MARQUIS SAIONJI,
Whose ministry was wrecked on the issue of militarism.

One of the powerful arguments advanced by the advocates of military expansion is that the protection of Japan's special interests in Manchuria and Mongolia requires a larger army. This assertion the *Jiji* meets with the following criticism:

"Our interest in those regions, with the exception of the leased territory, is only commercial. We have no territorial ambition in that quarter, and we must content ourselves with preventing other Powers from encroaching upon this already acquired interest of ours. For this negative purpose our existing military force is more than sufficient. Moreover, our position on the continent no longer conflicts with that of Russia, for the Muscovite Empire has tacitly recognized it and is willing to cooperate with us. Obviously it is an unwise policy to occasion suspicion and misgivings on the part of Russia by creating new army divisions in Korea."

The Tokyo *Hochi* echoes this sentiment when it says:

"We are past the age of armed conflict and are entering upon a period of economic war. Whatever struggle we may have to face in the future will be, and should be, in the field of commerce and trade. With this change of ties the power of the militarist must necessarily decline. The man with the saber has had his glorious day, but the opening of the new era must inevitably result in the waning of his star. The Elder Statesmen like Prince Yamagata seem to be worrying over this new tendency, but the tide of democracy can not be stemmed."

The Osaka *Asahi* and the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* afford us something of an inside view of the present political struggle in Japan. Ever since the inauguration of the new régime, we are told, there have been two powerful rival clans. The Cho-shu clan has entrenched itself in the Army, while the Sas-shu clan has established its power in the Navy. Each has been eager to maintain a preponderating position in politics, and each has been straining every nerve to outrival the other. The present demand of the Minister of War for a larger Army is, the two journals believe, nothing but the scheme of the Cho-shu clan to outdo the influence of the Sas-shu clan. The *Nichi-nichi* proceeds:

"The Saionji Cabinet could not withstand the pressure of the militarist, but the people must prepare themselves for the great political combat which is fast approaching. We must win the battle at any cost, else our constitutional principle will be in jeopardy. The act of the militarist in driving a popular ministry out of power is a downright act of robbery. But the militarist will soon learn that such an outrage can not be permitted to pass unchallenged under a constitutional government."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TIME TO END IT.
The people wear rags to deck the soldier out in a dazzling uniform.
—Tokyo *Puck*.

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AMERICA LAGGING BEHIND IN AERO-SCHOOLS

THE EDITOR of *Flying* (New York) has been addressing letters to educational institutions all over the United States, to ascertain the chances of adequate instruction in the science of aeronautics, such as is now given in many foreign technical schools and universities. The result he reports to be "astonishing" and to "disclose a curious inability to estimate correctly the needs of the time, or to perceive the existence and whereabouts of opportunity." American institutions, he complains, "do not seem to realize that a new world movement is afoot which is making an imperative demand for trained minds; nor that that demand holds open the door of boundless opportunity for great numbers of young men who look to them for guidance into profitable and not overcrowded professional paths." A considerable number of the replies are quoted in connection with the editorial. Some are curt, for instance, that of President Lowell, of Harvard, who says simply:

"*Dear Sir.*—The science of aeronautics as such is not a part of our curriculum, nor is there any present plan for making it so.

"Very truly yours,

"A. LAWRENCE LOWELL."

Letters of equal brevity and similar import came from the universities of Pennsylvania, California, and others. President Hadley of Yale is somewhat more polite and gives the aviators a little more encouragement, closing with what would seem to be a word of good advice. He says:

"I regret that Yale University is not as yet adequately equipped for the teaching of aerodynamics or for intelligent conducting of experiments in aviation. We have an excellent laboratory of general physics, but we have not the special instruments or special endowment for experiments which will directly bear on the problem of safe aerial navigation. Nor have we at the moment disposable funds that would allow us to do this work on the scale on which it ought to be done. Our men recognize the scientific importance of these problems, and are giving the students the preliminary training in general dynamics that is necessary for dealing with them. If the necessary money can be found we shall be glad to undertake special experiments in our laboratories and provide special courses of instruction for students, particularly graduate students, who are fitted to profit by them.

"If I may add a word of advice as to the general problem of preparation for scientific aviation, it is this: I hope that the subject will be taken up by one, or at most by two or three, American universities on a large scale, rather than by a great number of them on a small scale. The establishment of adequately equipped special courses in this group of subjects is highly desirable. The multiplication of such courses, most of them without adequate equipment of men and apparatus, would be undesirable."

Several institutions report that they already recognize the new science and give courses connected in some way with it. Such are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania State College. Cornell reports that it planned an extensive course in "aerial engineering" two years ago, but gave it up on account of expense and the small number of prospective students. Institutions such as Syracuse University, Oberlin, and the University of Chicago, having no engineering schools, regard the proposed instruction as out of their line. And New York University regards aeronautics as not yet on an assured scientific basis. Nowhere is there evident an immediate intention to give adequate instruction in this subject, in which America won the first laurels. Meanwhile instruction in aeronautics is given in several places abroad, the best-known course of study being under Professor Prandtl at the University of Göttingen. Mr. Basil Zaharon, a wealthy Greek residing in Paris, has endowed a chair of aeronautics at the Sorbonne with a fund of $140,000. The editor of *Flying* quotes the following from an address made by the late Prof. A. Lawrence Rotch, just before his death:

HENRY A. WISE WOOD,

Editor of *Flying*, who finds an astonishing indifference to aviation in our educational institutions.

"Our Government maintains no aerodynamic laboratory, and few of our technical schools or colleges possess apparatus for this purpose, while none offer regular instruction, tho some investigations have been made by advanced students. It appears likely that the demand for collegiate instruction from young men wishing to enter aerial engineering as a profession will soon require the establishment of regular courses of study based on the European curriculum, at the completion of which a degree or certificate of proficiency shall be given, ranking with that conferred in other professional courses. It seems to the writer that aerial engineering can best be taught in institutions that now possess departments of mechanical engineering and naval architecture, for the preliminary training would be the same as that now given in these studies, and the specialization would consist in the substitution of air for water as the navigable medium."

The editor concludes:

"To one who sees that the aerial movement awaits but the appearance of technically trained and active men to make of it quickly a great daily aid in the work and pleasure of the world, this apathy is little less than astounding. And its tragic aspect is no less, when one views the huge overproduction of technical men which these same institutions annually pour into the old and crowded channels of professional life. With not a single aerotechnical laboratory worthy of the name, nor even one educational establishment prepared, or preparing, to turn out an aerotechnical engineer capable of holding up his head in the presence of a trained European, America occupies in very deed a shameful position."

ROASTED TELEPHONE—A novel method of increasing the sound in a telephone by heating the transmitter is described in the *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift* (Berlin). It is claimed that surprizing results can be obtained in this way. Mr. Petersen, a Danish engineer, who is said to be the originator of the plan, applies heat to the microphone transmitter so that the air becomes rarefied and consequently has a different action on the microphone, as he claims, and speech is much louder than before. Says *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, January):

"Professor Hannover, of the Danish State experimental establishment, took up the matter and made a number of researches showing that the effect is well marked. Then the apparatus was tested on a telephone line between Nyköbing and Copenhagen, and speech was so loud at the receiving end that it could still be heard when the receiver was laid on the table and the persons stood off at some distance. It appears, however, that the idea is not a new one, as a heated microphone was used before this by the Paris telegraph engineer, Germain, with good results."

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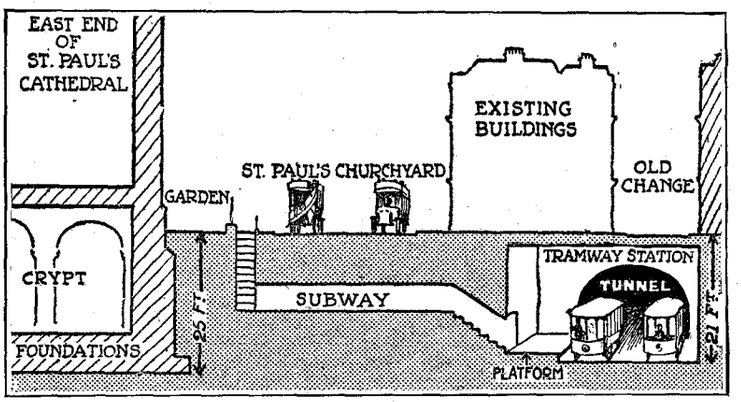
CATHEDRALS AND SUBWAYS

IN THE CLASH of old and new the old usually gives way, but when the old is a magnificent cathedral, where lie the bones of Wellington, and the new is a subway, England protests. A new transit project of the London County Council involves an underground section which is to pass near St. Paul's Cathedral, and the London *Daily Mail* denounces this as perilous in the extreme. It prints the above diagram under the heading "The Subway Peril to St. Paul's" and charges, among other things, that the authorities have attempted to disguise the extensive scale of the excavations that would be necessary to carry out its project. More recent dispatches report alarming cracks in the walls, supposedly due to the heavy traffic in the surrounding streets. This paper says that it will be necessary for the subway builders to bore to a depth of 21 feet, or only 4 feet less in depth than the actual foundations of the east end of the cathedral, and at a distance of only 65 feet from this end, which is the weakest part of the edifice, and it quotes Mr. Mervyn Macartney, "Surveyor to the Fabric" of St. Paul's, as saying:



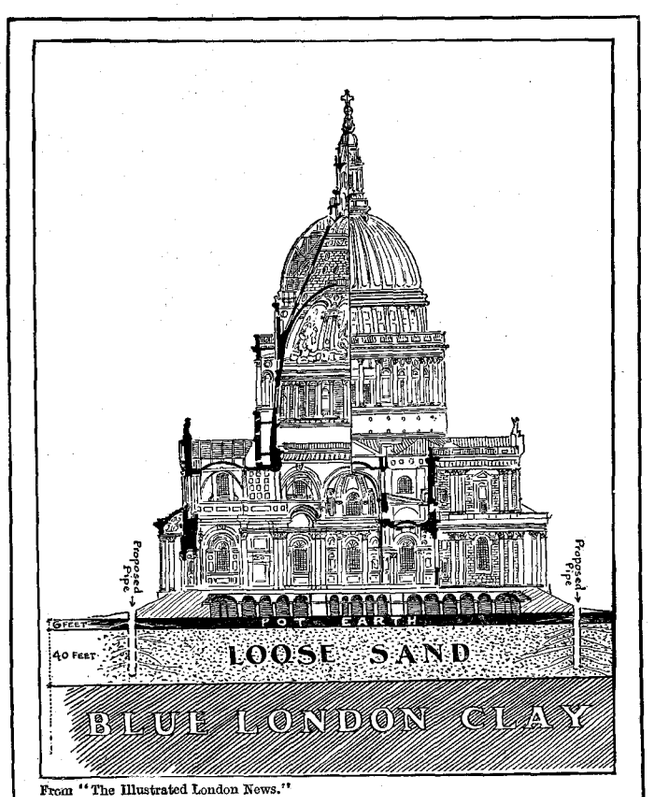
HOW THE TUNNEL WOULD PASS THE EAST END OF THE CATHEDRAL.

"I am not alone in stating and believing that this proposed tramway subway would, if carried into effect, present the gravest danger that has ever yet menaced the stability of St. Paul's Cathedral. Tunnels and excavating work of any kind would tend to disturb the water lodged in the subsoil and drain it off. Only so long as the subsoil remains unaffected will the safety of St. Paul's be certain. Add to this the fact that subterranean traffic, such as that which will run all day along the proposed subway, causes considerable vibration—sufficient to affect the stability of the cathedral, poised as it is in the most delicate way—and you have a combination of dangers that it is impossible to minimize. . . . . .

"It would be practically fatal to tunnel to a depth of 21 feet, within 65 feet of the actual building, when the foundations at the part endangered are only 25 feet. Yet this is what the Council's proposed scheme will entail. Again, I know, and all architects and engineers know, that in underground work an extra foot is sometimes dropt, and no one knows anything at all about it.

"Does any rational person suppose that we can afford to run any such risks when the safety of St. Paul's Cathedral is in question? The Council appear to be still under the erroneous impression that their scheme entails no danger to the cathedral. I failed to find in the plans or in the Bill any sign of protective measures having been taken for the safety of the cathedral.

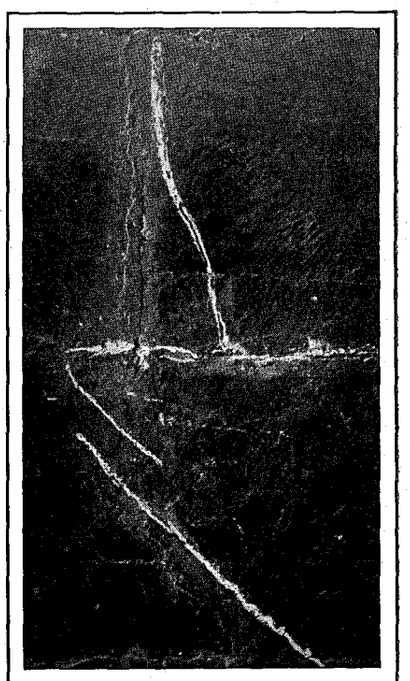
"The most significant reason for the Council's desire, and, at present, determination, to go on with the proposed scheme, is to be found in this: they purchased, with this scheme in view, a site in Old Change for £300,000, and part of the buildings there are to be pulled down to admit of the construction in connection with the subway. But surely even this fact is of no account when the safety of one of London's great buildings is obviously endangered. I shall do all in my power to prove that if this scheme is carried out no architect or engineer who knows the facts about St. Paul's would answer for its safety."



From "The Illustrated London News."

LOCATION OF PRESENT CRACKS.

Evidences of settling that endanger St. Paul's Cathedral. It is feared that a subway might cause disaster.



AN ALARMING DEVELOPMENT.

Cracks which were repaired but have reopened.

Canon Alexander, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, said:

"At first I, in common with others, supposed that the proposals simply concerned a small tunnel and slight excavating work. That would have been bad enough. Now I find that the plans provide for vast underground works, including a subterranean tramway, with a station and platforms and approaches. The east end of the cathedral will be almost entirely encircled by this tramway subway if it is completed."

"Surely it must be clear to every one how perilous an undertaking it would be to construct such works as these at the foot of one of the heaviest fabrics in the world, poised as it is with most delicate balance on the treacherous slope of a hill.

"It has been said that expert opinion on this danger to St. Paul's is divided, but tho I have been in communication with many eminent architects and engineers, I have found not one man who could assert that no danger was to be apprehended."

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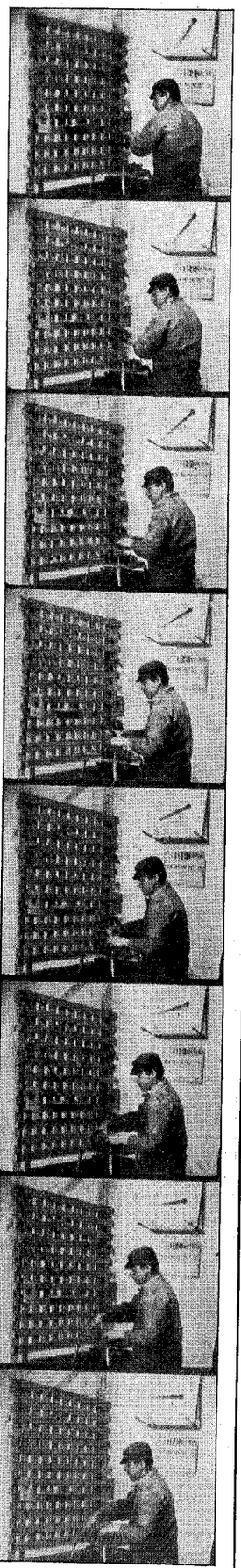
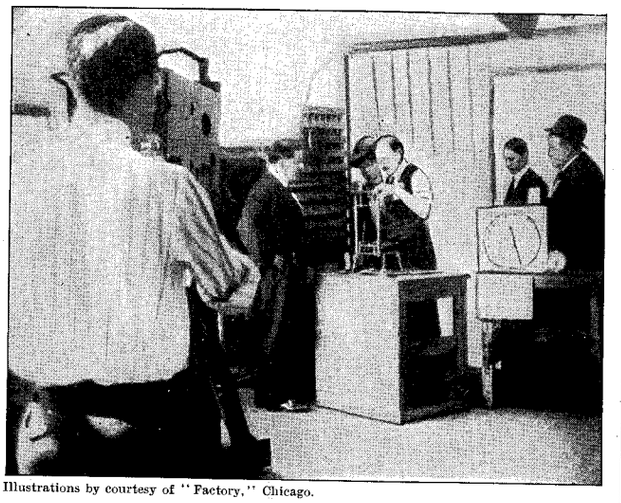


IN THESE FILMS THE SWIFTLY REVOLVING HAND OF A SPECIAL CLOCK GIVES A TIME-RECORD OF EACH PART OF A MOTION.

TAKING A MOTION APART

IT HAS BEEN DISCOVERED that the expert use of a moving-picture machine will pick a motion to pieces just as a microscope analyzes an organism. This may be practically applied in factory work of all sorts where it is desired to increase efficiency and cut out useless effort. In an instance given in *Factory* (Chicago, February) in the course of an article by W. S. Ball, a workman was assembling a machine with rapidity and skill. His record was thirty-seven and a half minutes for each machine. Another workman took a little over forty minutes to do the same thing. Apparently one was as skilled as the other, and an expert who was watching both closely could detect no difference, nor anything that would simplify the work of either. A moving picture was made of the process, and then, using a magnifying glass, the expert studied the photographic record for days. Finally he began experimenting with tables and frames and different forms of



Illustrations by courtesy of "Factory," Chicago.

"EFFICIENCY" BY CINEMATOGRAPH.

Motions that are "quicker than the eye" do not escape the moving-picture machine. By studying the resulting pictures separately false motions are exaggerated, and so may be caught and eliminated.

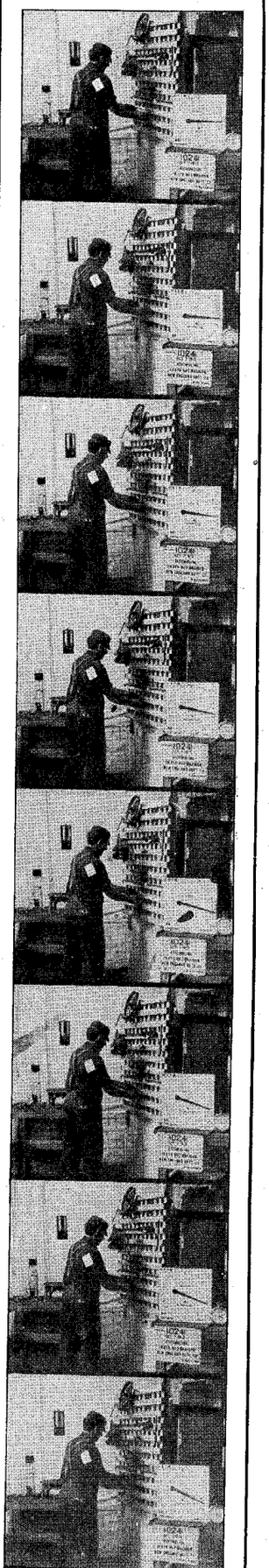
holders, and now the workman whose best record was thirty-seven and a half minutes is putting that same machine together in eight and a half minutes, more easily than he did before and at higher pay. Another case Mr. Ball relates as follows:

"In a garment factory two women side by side were using sewing-machines geared to the same speed. Apparently they were workers of equal skill. An expert watching them could detect no waste motion on the part of either. A certain seam took approximately three seconds and involved about twenty-five motions. But one seamstress took a little over three seconds; the other a little less. Here was a difference that in the course of a day was proving costly to the slower of the two, and costly to the manufacturer.

"Moving pictures were called in, and here, because of the quickness of the work and the narrow margin of variation, the time element was an especially important factor. A clock of special design, which makes readings down to a small fraction of a second was placed beside the worker where it would show on each film.

"The importance of the split-second clock photographed with the operative at work is most apparent when quick motions, those which are 'quicker than the eye,' are involved, but in reality this is essential in every measurement of motion-time. For the progress of the swiftly revolving hand of the clock from picture to picture in the film gives a permanent and indisputable record of the time not only of each process, but of each motion or part of a motion.

"Time measurement is the recognized basis of all efficiency methods, and the more exact this measurement, the more exact can be the development of quicker methods of work. The expert,



A CLOSE STUDY OF THE INDIVIDUAL PHOTOGRAPHS IN THIS CASE RESULTED IN A 75 PER CENT. SAVING OF TIME.

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for instance, may have determined that two seconds is the effective time for a certain motion. One workman, whose methods seem to the eye to be without waste, is shown by the film record of the clock beside him to take two and a half seconds for that particular motion. If it is found that this motion is a factor in his work some thousand times a day, it is evident that

THE LICENSED PILOTS OF THE WORLD.

he has wasted five hundred seconds of his working time, or a fraction over eight minutes.

"A film record was made of each worker at her machine, and the expert took the prints into his office and sat down to study them. That study lasted for days. But it ended in experiments which shortened that operation, and others connected with it, until it is estimated already that the efficiency of the shop has been increased several hundred per cent."

The "movies" are never used, Mr. Ball tells us, to teach the workmen. They are not shown contrasted views of the right and wrong ways to do things. The expert uses the films for his own study and then he quotes Whistler to the workman—"My dear fellow, I'm not arguing: I'm telling you." Results generally convince the skeptical. The writer argues:

"A man can make about one hundred and fifty thousand motions in the average business day. If the number can be reduced to seventy-five thousand, for instance, his effectiveness as a worker has been multiplied by two. But to reduce the number of motions, cutting out entirely the needless ones and shortening others that are too long, the observer must be able to know exactly what those motions are, their sequence, and the precise time that they occupy.

"Moving pictures are the only agency that will permit that. When running pictures on a screen you can make them as slow or as fast as you want to. By reducing the speed, the eye separates each picture from the other and you see them as individual pictures instead of a moving scene. The observer accomplishes that same result, magnified still more, by taking prints from the films and studying them. It practically consists in taking a motion apart and keeping the pieces, so that we can study them piece by piece.

"The application of the method is almost infinite in its variety. Indeed, it is hard to think of any common process which might not be improved by subjecting it to this sort of scrutiny. It means that every process can be studied and improved and then standardized."

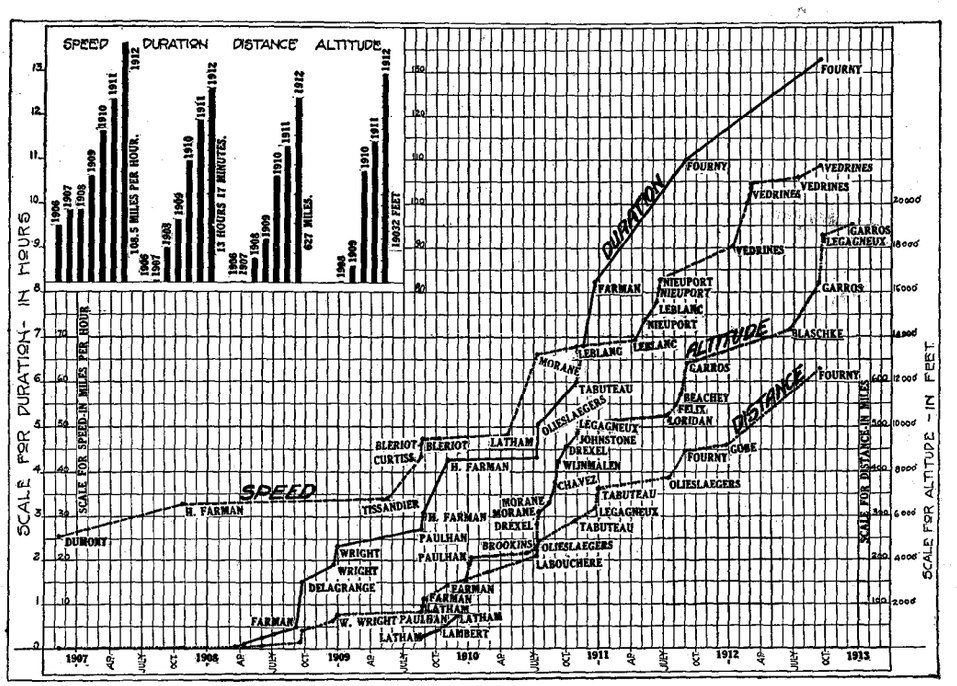
AVIATION PROPHESY BY DIAGRAM

ARE WE ALL TO FLY by January 1, 1918? If progress keeps up, we surely shall do so, thinks an editorial writer in *Aero and Hydro* (Chicago, January 4). Together with interesting charts of the progress of aviation, which we reproduce, it prints an editorial article, part of which we quote below. Advancement in aviation, the writer points out, is, like any other branch of human endeavor, a function of time, the many variables that enter into the success or failure of any particular branch of the art being presentable in graphic form. It is a common expression of the uninformed that the aeroplane of to-day is practically the same as when first introduced. That this opinion is erroneous is shown by a glance at the chart. We read:

"Generally speaking, aviation had its birth about the beginning of 1909, at which date the fundamental principles of aeroplane design began to be available to the general public. Since that time the advance of aviation has been continuous and rapid.

"The main object in looking backward over the achievements of the past is to enable us in some measure to foretell the future, and to note the probable advance along the different lines. What will be the status of aviation at the end of 1913 is a pertinent question. Projecting past accomplishments into the future would show that, at the end of 1913, speed in miles per hour will advance from 108.5 to 137; that duration will be extended from 13 hours 17 minutes to 17.75 hours; distance without stop will reach a maximum of 850 miles, and altitude would go from 19,000 feet to 26,000.

"The ever-increasing number of pilots further attests the rapid growth of aviation. At the end of 1909 the licensed pilots of France, Germany, England, and America numbered 26, in 1910, 465; at the end of 1911, 1,100, and at the end of 1912 the number had been increased to 1,980. Licensed aviators belonging to different countries other than the above will bring



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AVIATION'S ADVANCE.

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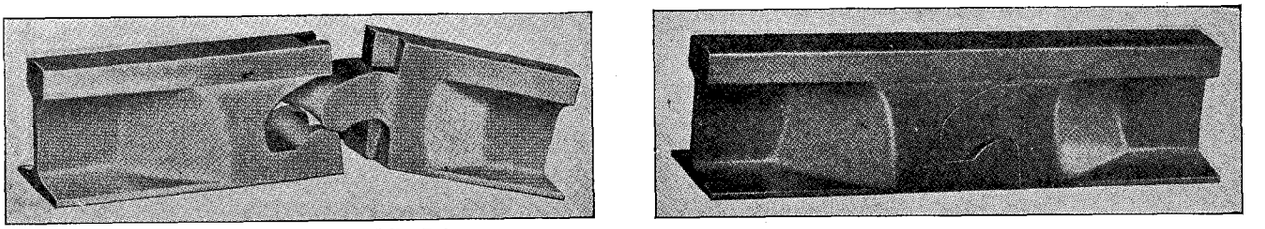

Illustrations from "Railway and Locomotive Engineering," New York.

HOW THE NEW RAIL-JOINT WORKS.

the total number licensed pilots at the end of 1912 to about 2,500. The most remarkable development in aviation along any one line has been the perfection of the hydroaeroplane for use on and over the water. The adaption of the aeroplane to water conditions has opened up an entirely new field for aviation which will mean marked increase in the use of the aeroplane, both from a sportsman's point of view and from the viewpoint of the practical commercial business man.

"Compared with any other science or art, aviation has broken all precedent and has developed beyond the predictions of its most ardent advocates. Further, if a chart were made showing the number of people that have flown since the advent of aviation, it would tend to demonstrate that within the next five years every man, woman, and child in the civilized world will have taken a flight."

RAILS THAT LOCK TOGETHER

A RADICAL CHANGE from the regulation rail-joint is proposed by the inventor of a new interlocking joint described and illustrated in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, January). This device is marked by simplicity in structure and operation, which, as the writer of the notice reminds us, is a necessary adjunct in the appliance intended for use on railways. He says:

"Any new device which is a radical change from the regulation appliance which may be in use is always sure to excite comment, both favorable and unfavorable, and the result is that both lines of argument bring such a device prominently to the notice of the general public. It is a well-known fact that frequently unfavorable comment is productive of much good, as it very often brings to light some organic defect which may have been overlooked, and remedies and improvements naturally suggest themselves to the inventor. In regard to the rail-joint illustrated, it may be said briefly that it is the result of many careful experiments, and Mr. Barnhill, the inventor, has submitted the results of his experiments to a number of eminent experts, all of whom agree that the problem of forming a perfect rail-joint calculated to meet the growing demands of railway service has been completely solved. It has been tested and retested and improved until the present product appears to be a perfect article in this line of endeavor. It precludes the clicking of the rolling stock in transit, as well as the battering of the rail ends. The track is no more liable to spread than elsewhere. A low joint is impossible, as will readily be observed in the illustration, as one rail can not spring below the other. Fish-plates, bolts, and nuts are unnecessary. Reinforcements at the joints add strength where it is needed, and the laying of rails costs less than by some other methods. It is only necessary to raise the rails eight inches to lock or unlock, and in laying new track the rails can be laid upon their side and locked very easily, and then set over right side up. The use of bent wires is no longer necessary where this rail-joint is used."

MR. J. F. BARNHILL,
Who has devised a rail that makes a practically continuous track.

AN UNRECOGNIZED INVENTOR

IT APPEARS from the French press that the inventor of the telephone has just died. Prof. A. Graham Bell was alive and well at last accounts, but his claims are not recognized by the French writers. Charles Bourseul, who passed away at Saint-Ceré, France, in November last, aged 82 years, is the real holder of the title, they say. For the last ten years of his life, we are told by Francis Marre in *Le Correspondant* (Paris), he received from the French Government a yearly pension of $600, in recognition of his services to science, which sum enabled him to "cultivate his garden" in peace and quiet. Says Mr. Marre:

"While Graham Bell did not take out his celebrated patent until 1876, Bourseul, then employed at the telegraph office of the Bourse, at Paris, wrote on August 26, 1854, in *L'Illustration*, the following lines:

" 'Sounds are formed by vibrations and brought to the ear by these same vibrations, reproduced in intermediate media. But the intensity of these vibrations diminishes rapidly with the distance; so that there are limits, even with speaking tubes or trumpets, that may not be exceeded. Suppose that we speak near a plate so flexible that it preserves all the vibrations of the voice, and that this plate successively makes and breaks communication with a battery. At a distance, have another plate which will execute the same vibrations at the same time. . . . . .'

"This is exactly the principle of the modern telephone. Bourseul added:

" 'I have begun experiments; they are quite delicate and require time and patience; but the approximations already obtained give very favorable results.'

"These experiments were doubtless frowned upon by the administration, for it requested Bourseul to give them up and occupy himself more seriously. He obeyed and became a model employee, retiring with the title of inspector and the red ribbon awarded for long and faithful service.

"It is the eternal and dolorous story of Frenchmen of genius, of whose discoveries we are reminded when foreigners are enriched by them—the story of Lebon, of Papin, of a hundred others.

"In 1860, Daniel Drawbaugh of Pennsylvania invented the device that brought joy to our childhood—two receivers closed at one end by a membrane and joined by a thread. In 1861 Reiss of Frederiksdorf, near Hamburg, made a telephone that transmitted sound by means of electricity. On February 14, 1876, almost at the same hour, two men who did not know each other, Graham Bell and Elisha Gray, asked for patents at the American Patent Office.

"In 1890, Jules Roche, Minister of Public Works, proclaimed at the International Telegraphic Congress the titles of Charles Bourseul, the real inventor of the modern telephone, and named as officer of the Legion of Honor the man who has just died poor.

"So, not for yourselves, ye honey make, O bees!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MOTORING BOOKS TO THE PEOPLE

THE MOTOR-CAR has long since left the class of pure luxuries and proved its utility, but in only one case, perhaps, has it become a peripatetic vender of culture. Maryland has an energetic citizen in Miss Mary L. Titcomb, who has utilized the automobile to carry books to the people of Washington County, and in the first six months of 1912 it circulated 2,103 copies. Miss Titcomb was the librarian of Hagerstown and when she found that the dwellers of the mountains round about could not or would not come for books, she improvised a book-wagon—"a sort of cupboard on wheels something like an old-time New England meat-pedler's cart"—to take the books into the steep places. "When Miss Titcomb drove up to the very doors," says a writer in *The World's Work* (February), "even the stubbornest enemies of literature gave in." But the wagon was small, the horse soon tired on the steep roads, it took four days to make a round, and even then many were not reached, for there are in this county 30,000 people spread over a territory of 500 square miles. So—

Courtesy of "The World's Work."

MARYLAND'S BOOK-MOTOR.

In six months this automobile carried 2,103 books to outlying citizens of Washington County.

"Naturally, Miss Titcomb wished for a motor instead of the old horse and wagon. As usual it took destruction to bring about rebuilding. A train ran over the wagon and left nothing but splinters and hope.

"The hope was fulfilled, for the destruction of the wagon paved the way for the motor, which now carries volumes from Hagerstown, the fount of supplies, over twenty-four routes which cover Washington County. Its unique mission and the vital part of its work is to distribute books personally, so to speak, at remote doors. For the first six months of 1912 this door-to-door circulation record amounted to 2,103 volumes.

"The door-to-door work has led many a mountain-dweller to become a patron of the book stations. There are sixty-six of them in the county besides the country schools; and the schools are likewise supplied by the book-motor. When it delivers books to the county schools, it carries along the school librarian, also, that she may get in touch with the teachers. But there still remains a tremendous amount of the original door-to-door work which was the motive of the old wagon, so that in every sense it stands as a medium of communication between Hagerstown, the library center, and every reader, man, woman, and child, in Washington County. The center possesses 23,609 volumes; it is something for one motor to stand between these and 30,000 country folk, bringing them in touch! This is its ambition and, to a great extent, its accomplishment. The record of circulation for the latter half of 1912 was about a third larger than for the former half. There is no danger of the motor giving out for want of funds, for it is now acknowledged as an established member of the library corps, and supported from the library's fund, which consists of an endowment aided by an annual appropriation secured to the library by act of legislature—$1,500 from county and $1,000 from city. So the motor has a secure basis, in an infinitely useful work well done. It means a wider mental vision in Washington County in the next generation."

Another promising venture, in Indiana, is a "Reading Circle" that has put into effect a scheme for supplying books and making people read. It distributes 25,000 books a year to the teachers of Indiana and 50,000 to the children. The history of the organization is thus sketched:

"It began years ago. It was the product of the great Chautauqua movement which swept through the country, particularly the States of the Mississippi Valley, thirty years ago. The suggestion came up in a meeting of Indiana teachers in December, 1883. The Indiana Teachers' Reading Circle was started and has been in successful operation ever since. Its board of directors select two books a year and from 12,000 to 14,000 teachers get both of them, which gives a definiteness and aim to at least a part of their reading.

"Out of this grew the larger work, the distribution of selected books to the school children. In 1887 a Children's Reading Circle was begun. It has since put into the hands of Indiana children more than a million good books.

"Every year twenty books are selected, suitable for all the grades of the common and high schools. A low price is secured from the publishers, and books are sold to the children and to the schools with only enough added to cover the cost of the work. The Circle makes no money. Its labor is for the public good.

"And it has accomplished immeasurable good. The million books that the society has sold have awakened and inspired the minds and imaginations of thousands upon thousands of country children in Indiana—and grown people, too. They have led people who never read before to read not only these books, but to seek others. There are hundreds of little libraries in Indiana that have grown out of the collection of the Reading Circle's books. There are many schools that look upon the 'list of twenty' as much as necessities as desks and blackboards or text-books. The Circle's influence permeates the whole State and its fame has gone abroad.

"Not long ago Mr. J. Walter Dunn, the secretary of the Children's Reading Circle, received a letter from a teacher in Havana asking how to organize such a circle, and at the same time came a similar letter from Alaska, and a third from the City of Mexico. There are many places nearer Indiana than these where a Children's Reading Circle would help to enlighten the coming generation and add to its pleasure and its power."

Methods like these, especially Miss Titcomb's, meet the needs of people "too indifferent, too hard-worked, to seek the traveling library stations, even tho these were conveniently placed."

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SHAW FOR A MIRTHLESS PLAYHOUSE

IT MAY LOOK as tho Mr. Bernard Shaw were really serious in asking his audiences not to laugh and applaud at his plays. But when did he not wear the air of seriousness even with his most absurd recommendations? The thing that playwrights are supposed to struggle and sweat to attain he now seeks to have omitted, promising his audience many rewards for this better behavior. His request was put in the form of a letter recently distributed at the Kingsway Theater, London, where "John Bull's Other Island" is in revival. The piece had such a disastrous reception in America when produced a few years ago by Arnold Daly that an opposite request would have been a grateful expedient for the struggling actors then. However, to English audiences, the humor of his treatment of the problem of the sister isle has always been a source of hilarity, now it seems to reach such a pitch that he sets about trying to reform their manners. In *The Pall Mall Gazette* we read his letter:

"To the Audience at the Kingsway Theater:
"*A Personal Appeal from the Author of 'John Bull's Other Island'*

"Dear Sir or Madam:

"It is your custom to receive my plays with the most generous and unrestrained applause. You sometimes compel the performers to pause at the end of every line until your laughter has quieted down. I am not ungrateful; but may I ask you a few questions?

"Are you aware that you would get out of the theater half an hour earlier if you listened to the play in silence and did not applaud until the fall of the curtain?

"Do you really consider that a performance is improved by continual interruptions, however complimentary they may be to the actors and the author?

"Do you not think that the naturalness of the representation must be destroyed, and, therefore, your own pleasure greatly diminished, when the audience insists on taking part in it by shouts of applause and laughter, and the actors have repeatedly to stop acting until the noise is over?

"Have you considered that in all good plays tears and laughter lie very close together, and that it must be very distressing to an actress who is trying to keep her imagination fixt on pathetic emotions to hear bursts of laughter breaking out at something she is supposed to be unconscious of?

"Do you know that even when there is no such conflict of comic and tragic on the stage, the strain of performing is greatly increased if the performers have to attend to the audience as well as to their parts at the same time?

"Can you not imagine how a play which has been rehearsed to perfection in dead silence without an audience must be upset, disjointed, and spun out to a wearisome length by an audience which refuses to enjoy it silently?

"Have you noticed that if you laugh loudly and repeatedly for two hours, you get tired and cross, and are sorry next morning that you did not stay at home?

"Will you think me very ungrateful and unkind if I tell you that tho you can not possibly applaud my plays too much at each fall of the curtain to please me, yet the more applause there is during the performance the angrier I feel with you for spoiling your enjoyment and my own?

"Would you dream of stopping the performance of a piece of music to applaud every bar that happened to please you? And do you not know that an act of a play is intended, just like a piece of music, to be heard without interruption from beginning to end?

"Have you ever told your sons and daughters that little children should be seen and not heard? And have you ever thought how nice theatrical performances would be, and how much sooner you would get away to supper, if parents in the theater would follow the precepts they give to their children at home?

"Have you noticed that people look very nice when they smile or look pleased, but look shockingly ugly when they roar with laughter or shout excitedly or sob loudly? Smiles make no noise.

"Do you know that what pleases actors and authors most is not your applauding them, but your coming to see the play again and again, and that if you tire yourselves out and spoil the play with interruptions you are very unlikely to come again?

"Do you know that my plays, as rehearsed, are just the right length; that is, quite as long as you can bear; and that if you delay the performances by loud laughter you will make them half an hour too long?

"Can I persuade you to let the performance proceed in perfect silence just this once to see how you like it? The intervals will give you no less than five opportunities of expressing your approval or disapproval, as the case may be.

"And, finally, will you believe me to be acting sincerely in your own interests in this matter as

"Your faithful servant,
"The Author."

"New Year, 1913."

Such a New Year's greeting is not taken, as might be expected, as an anticipation of a 1st of April joke. Indeed Mr. Baughan, the critic of the London *Daily News*, leads all serious-minded commentators in endorsing Mr. Shaw in "the name of every lover of the theater." He has been protesting, he declares, in season and out of season, against "the primeval habits of playgoers," but he finds a "critic is not of much account compared with a celebrated author." He goes on:

"This habit of stopping the action of a play with laughter and applause may please the players, but I doubt it. They may like their speeches to be 'stabbed with laughter,' and possibly some of them might feel neglected if their first entry were not acknowledged with the clapping of hands; but to the dramatist and to the keen playgoer these interruptions are intensely irritating. I have never really seen 'Charley's Aunt,' because half the jokes are drowned by intelligent anticipation of them. Mr. Shaw's plays are becoming almost as popular as 'Charley's Aunt,' and the laughter and applause which greet *Broadbent's* fatuous Britishisms must be hard for the author to bear. . . .

"I think it will be found that the players themselves do not really desire this appreciative interruption. It must add greatly to the nervous strain of acting to stand in a state of suspended animation. Nor does a player regard that spasmodic applause as encouragement. The relation of an actor to his audience is a subtle affair. There is no question of inability to grasp the fact that he is holding his audience unless they applaud him. A curious telepathy is established between the player and his audience, and applause only breaks it. Of course there are exceptions. I can not imagine how Mr. George Graves could carry through his burlesque fooling if an audience were not obviously delighted with it. But it is by no means necessary that an audience should refrain altogether from laughter. As long as it does not drown the voices of the players or interrupt the action of a play, laughter is a stimulant both to the actors and to the audience itself. Good humor and laughter are infectious. A rehearsal, with a handful of people in the theater, is dreadfully flat.

"Applause that stops the action of a play should be rigorously put down by the more intelligent among the audience. That has happened long ago at operatic performances. Wagner set his face against applause at Beyreuth, and, altho this was at first considered a fad of the Wagnerians, it was soon adopted in London. Nowadays an enthusiastic ice-cream merchant in the Covent Garden gallery who dared to punctuate Puccini with strident cries of 'bis' would soon find himself in hot water with his neighbors."

"Taking the injunction on its face value," says the London *Standard*, mindful that "Mr. Shaw will be accepted in the usual way"—as really meaning something else—it finds that "actors, managers, and the public are alike in opposition."

"'It won't do,' said a regular playgoer, 'and he knows it, of course, perfectly well. A dramatist writes deliberately to awaken emotions of one kind or another. If he doesn't awaken them he stands self-condemned. If he does awaken them, the manifestation of them is uncontrollable, and is the best proof of his success. So, when after deliberately trying to make you laugh and succeeding, he says you must not laugh, he is either illogical or his name is Shaw; that is to say, he really means: "See how well I have done the trick." Besides, anyhow, it is the birthright of a British audience to applaud or not just

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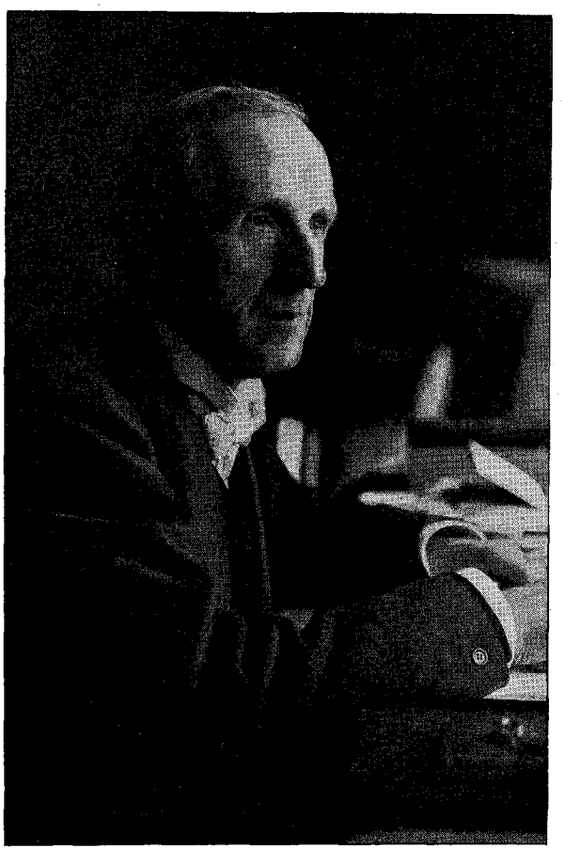
as it pleases—"expressly stipulated in Magna Charta, sir," as Mr. Jinks said to the Mayor of Ipswich.'

"At the Actors' Association yesterday a representative was told that Mr. Shaw's view was not shared by actors or stage managers. 'If, as Mr. Shaw suggests, the applause ought to come after the play has finished, he must stand the chance of many of the audience being in a physical state of collapse and unable to whisper even "hear, hear." There is the fact to be borne in mind that applause generally acts as a tonic, and is a healthy encouragement to an actor. If there is no applause he or she is never able to judge how far the house is in tune with his or her interpretation of a character. It is one of the first axioms of the acting profession that to succeed an actor must have a sympathetic audience; and how is the actor to know whether the audience is interested or simply bored if there is no applause? With some artists the absence of encouragement may mean little, but there are few who can go through a three- or four-act piece without showing signs of fatigue. It is at the moment the fatigue manifests itself that the audience have the power to make or mar a part. Let applause ripple over a theater or burst like a storm, and the fatigue of the artist vanishes before the renewed enthusiasm brought forward by the encouragement. That, after all, is the mainspring of the actor's work. He can't afford to wait till the end of a play. He might have stage fright at the silent rows of unresponsive people in front.'"



A LITERARY STATESMAN.

John Morley, before making a speech, reads Matthew Arnold for inspiration, and afterward reads him again for consolation.

MINGLING LETTERS AND STATECRAFT

IT IS ONLY LATELY that America has seen the entry of literary men into the political arena. In England it is an old story. But in both countries the trend is in one direction only—we do not find retired politicians going in for literature. Few rise to eminence in both fields; such a one, we are reminded, is often "known only as a man of letters among politicians, and as a mere politician among men of letters," but this is not the way to describe Lord Morley, who, as a man of letters, chiefly figures as plain John Morley. "No statesman has held higher rank in the realm of literature," declares Alexander Mackintosh in the English *Bookman*, "no writer of books, except Disraeli, has risen higher in the service of the State." Lord Morley seems to have seen both sides of such a career with almost equal force, for he is found saying of Burke that, like some others, he "showed that books are a better preparation for statesmanship than early training in the subordinate posts and among the permanent officials of a public department." On the other hand, in his essay on Vauvenargues, he writes that "for sober, healthy, and robust judgment on human nature and life, active and sympathetic contact with men in the transaction of the many affairs of their daily life is a better preparation than any amount of wholly meditative seclusion." The author here analyzing Lord Morley presents another quotation that seems to indicate that the literary life is the lesser in its appeal to him. In writing of Turgot he said:

"Most literature, nearly all literature, is distinctly subordinate and secondary; it only serves to pass the time of the learned or cultured class, without making any definite mark either on the mental habits of men and women, or on the institutions under which they live. Compared with such literature as this, the work of an administrator who makes life materially easier and more helpful to the half-million of persons living in the Generality of Limoges or elsewhere must be pronounced emphatically the worthier and more justly satisfactory."

For all that, it seems probable more actual years of Lord Morley's life have been given to letters than to affairs. The "two men who made me," as he said, were John Stuart Mill and Gladstone—men of the pen as well as the forum. "Burke and Wordsworth, Goethe and Emerson were among the teachers who influenced him through the printed word; for a time he felt the spell, also, of Carlyle, and he owed much in his walk through life to the companionship of George Meredith." He began editorial work as soon as he left Oxford, and in the early sixties was writing for *The Saturday Review*. Some of the pearls he was sprinkling then are here strung together:

"In an essay on 'False Steps,' the young man remarks that 'probably about the most fatal blunder that anybody can perpetrate is a bad marriage; and, moreover, of all blunders this is the commonest.' Again, in 'Clever Men's Wives,' he declares: 'No wife is perfect who can not be a severe critic upon occasion.' Discussing 'Minor Tribulations,' he says: 'If a man tells you that he likes the flavor of Gladstone claret as well as that of Lafitte, or Cape as well as Port, or a bad dinner as well as a good one, you know at once that he is talking only for the sake of some imaginary effect; and you not only scout his execrable philosophy but entirely disbelieve in his sincerity.' On 'Philosophers and Politicians,' he gives a hint of his own ambition by saying: 'Some men would rather have been the author of "Hamlet" or the Principia, than have held the highest authority in the State, but they are very often just the men of the smallest intellectual caliber and least likely to erect one of these intellectual monuments more lasting than brass.' Perhaps he was thinking of himself when he saw 'no good reason why the hopes of a political career should stand in the way of what might be an extremely useful literary career.'"

Lord Morley's literary and political power really dates, we are assured, from the time when he assumed the control of *The Fortnightly Review*. As contributors he drew such men as Bagehot and Freeman, Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer, Swinburne, William Morris and Rossetti. Besides his biography of Gladstone his books deal with leaders of French and English public life in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He has made excursions also into the realm of pure letters, writing about Emerson, Wordsworth, and Matthew Arnold among others.

"Lord Morley told Matthew Arnold that 'whenever I travel I carry a volume of your writings with me. Before making a speech I read it for inspiration and afterward I read it again for

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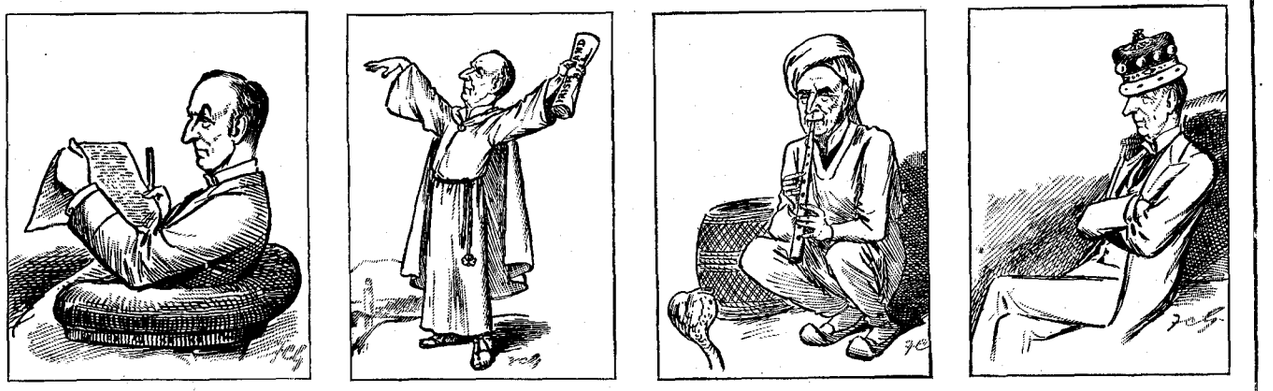


BEGAN LIFE AS AN EDITOR. A ST. PATRICK IN IRELAND. AN INDIAN CHARMER. "HONEST JOHN" THO A LORD.

ASPECTS OF LORD MORLEY AS SEEN BY THE CARTOONIST SIR FRANCIS CARRUTHERS GOULD.

consolation.' There are politicians and journalists who frequently turn for stimulus and also for solace to his own essays, finding therein a store of suggestive ideas exprest in a style which is both easy and dignified. Take, at random, that literary gem, the sketch of W. R. Greg. The personal touches are graphic, as when we read that 'he liked pleasant gardens; set a high value on leisure and even vacuity; did not disdain novels; and had the sense to prefer good wine to bad.' One thinks several times of the writer himself when reading what he says of Greg. For instance, 'the vice of small talk and the sin of posing he was equally free from; and if he did not happen to be interested he had a great gift of silence.' "

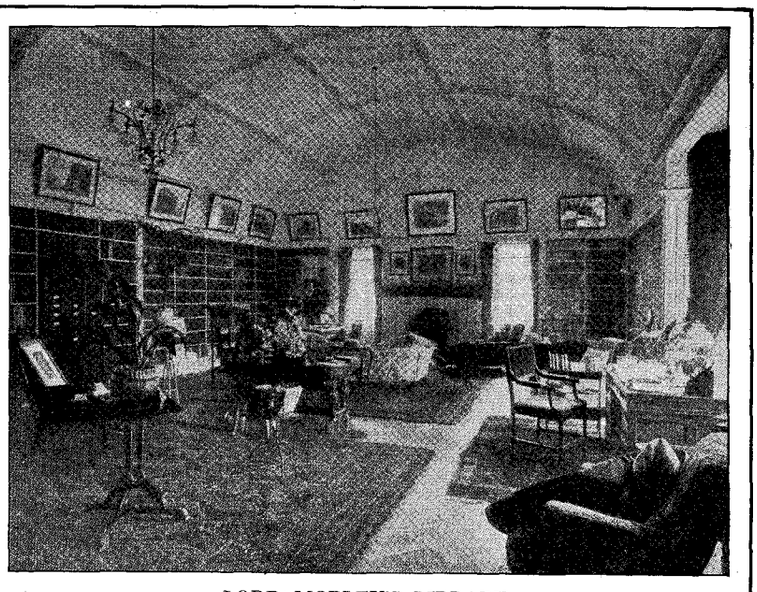
HOW STEPHEN PHILLIPS ARRIVED

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS tells us that he "arrived" bestride a crown. That is, a book of verse that he put forth some dozen or more years ago had the luck to be "crowned" as the best book of the year. Of course the crowning jury was only *The Academy*, London's literary journal, then edited by Mr. Lewis Hind and owned by Mr. Richards, father of John Oliver Hobbes. The act was "bold advertisement" for Mr. Phillips, and he consequently "arrived." Still, as his success has been chiefly made in connection with the theater, he adds that he can hardly say that he had really "begun" his career till he "had written and had seen produced a poetic drama." In the New York *Times' Review of Books* he tells how the latter occurred:

"Mr.—as he was then—now Sir George Alexander, conceived the idea, after reading certain of the poems in the 'crowned' book, that I had it in me to write a verse play, and commissioned me to do so for the St. James's Theater. When asked what subject I suggested I answered, quite as haphazard, 'Paolo and Francesca,' tho, as a matter of fact, I had never given the subject mentioned a moment's thought. Before this time I had met Mr.—now Sir Sidney—Colvin, one of the finest of modern critics, and the best friend a man ever had. He gave me the assistance of his knowledge and insight in the difficult business of writing a poetic drama. The book was then published and met with very diverse criticism. The literary critics exprest a decided opinion that it was a clever piece of stage craftsmanship, but that it made no real claim to literature. The dramatic critics were equally convinced that, whatever might be its poetic virtues, it could not by any possibility 'get across' the footlights. Mr.—now Sir Arthur—Pinero, probably *pour encourager les autres*, exprest the opinion that the play 'would not run ten minutes.' As a matter of fact, it ran something over 130 nights. What Sir George Alexander's own opinion of the play was I have no means of knowing, but he could hardly be blamed for hesitating to involve himself in such a desperate speculation without considerable consideration and calculation.

"While the question of the production of 'Paolo and Francesca' was still in the air—and the business of casting such a play was not the least of the difficulties to be encountered on a stage which has long ago lost the art of speaking verse, if, indeed, it ever possest it—I had written a second play, called 'Herod.' The last act of this, Mr.—now Sir Herbert—Tree was induced to hear me read. As I was reading this to the best of my ability, but naturally in a state of extreme nervousness, for I knew what depended on the impression made, I happened to glance over the manuscript to watch the expression on the managerial countenance. To my consternation, Sir Herbert's face was relaxed into the most unmistakable of smiles it was possible to imagine. He appeared highly amused, and when I had read anything on which I particularly prided myself, he would interrupt with a hearty laugh.

"When I had finished, I had, of course, given up all hope, for the play, I might mention, was not—intentionally, at least—a comedy—but was amazed to hear him declare that he had practically decided on producing it, which, as a matter of fact, he subsequently did at His Majesty's Theater. When I questioned him, at a later date, as to his disconcerting reception of 'Herod,' he replied that he had thoroughly enjoyed it, and was unable to resist laughing outright. In any case, the play ran close on one hundred nights, and that was how I 'really' began."



LORD MORLEY'S LIBRARY,
Where he wrote the "Life of Gladstone."

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A PHILADELPHIA WARNING TO GIRLS

THE DANGER to individuals and to society in the inadequate wages paid to girls in our great cities is recognized by all social workers. And the Commission on Social Service of the Philadelphia Interchurch Federation has, in the Washington *Post's* opinion, "performed a real service to the community by issuing a warning to girls throughout the country not to be led into going to big cities unless they have been assured of honest employment at more than $8 a week." The Commission's statement is based upon a careful study of conditions in Philadelphia, but *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) thinks the same caution might be "addrest to girls seeking self-support in almost any large city." It reads as follows:

"In many of our cities the number of women wage-workers is greatly in excess of the demand. This is the case in Philadelphia. The cost of living is increasing, which makes it difficult for many wage-workers to maintain themselves in moderate comfort. A conservative estimate of the weekly cost of living for a self-supporting woman is as follows:

"For room rent and two meals, $5; for lunches, $1.20; for car-fare, 60 cents; for clothing and incidentals, $1; a total of $7.80.

"This is the minimum, and it provides only for a bare existence; it makes no provision for sickness, for unemployment, or for any of the amenities of life.

"With two persons occupying a room the price of board may be reduced slightly. This means that an income of at least $7.50 is absolutely necessary to enable a self-supporting woman to maintain a bare existence in a respectable part of the city and live above the danger line. But on this weekly income no working woman can save anything and thereby make provision for sickness or seasons of unemployment.

"We, therefore, feel constrained to caution young women who are thinking of coming to Philadelphia to seek employment. We earnestly counsel every woman who expects to support herself to remain away from the city unless she has a good position with an assured income of at least $8 the week. This does not apply to women who intend to become domestics in homes. But in all such cases all young women should know beforehand the character of the home they expect to enter. Before coming to Philadelphia we urge all young women to seek the advice of the secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, and the secretary of the Consumers' League.

"So many dangers beset the self-supporting woman who has an inadequate wage or is out of employment for any length of time that we feel justified in issuing this caution and warning."

Yes, comments the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

"The working girl who comes to the city ought to come with her eyes wide open. She should have friends and advisers and surround herself, as much as possible, with the social conditions that protect her in her home. She should be sure of an income that will enable her to preserve her self-respect without capitulation."

But while "this is good advice," the Nashville *Tennessean* would remind us that—

"There are many girls whose surroundings will not permit them to be governed by it, as they are forced to seek employment wherever their lot may be cast, and when these friendless ones go to the city they can not always surround themselves with desirable social conditions, for they have no way of doing this. They must accept and be contented with a meager livelihood which is their portion from the meager wages they are paid.

"These are the ones whose lot invites the guardianship and kindly offices of those organizations which are striving to protect those girls who work from the evil allurements incident to city life."

It might be thought "that the sheltered life offered by domestic service would lead sensible country girls to prefer this kind of employment," remarks the Washington *Post*. But, "unfortunately," it hastens to add, that "is the last thing they want to do. The fault lies somewhere in the country's state of mind, which gives domestic service a lower place in the list of employments than it really deserves."

VICE FOUGHT BY THE "GOLDEN RULE"

POLICE-CHIEF KOHLER, of Cleveland, is hardly mentioned without some reference to the Golden Rule, but he modestly disclaims seeking the association. His main guiding principle is to keep people out of jail instead of putting them in it, and the reporters gave him and the Cleveland police force the title that characterizes their work. He recently told the members of the Economic Club of New York how his force "drove the gamblers, the men proprietors of disreputable places, and the opium-joints out of Cleveland and reduced the social evil to a minimum." The men associated with the women of the underworld, especially those of the class owning such resorts, he declares, are the worst menaces to municipal honesty and the direct mediums of official grafting and political corruption. In the New York *Herald* his words are reported:

"Every policeman knows every gambling-joint and disreputable house on his beat, I don't care what he says to the contrary. We went after the gamblers first. I sent for all of them, and I told them to pack up their paraphernalia, not to store it in Cleveland, and to get out and stay out. Most of them did. We broke in on the others and smashed their tables and destroyed their property. We were sued and enjoined, but haven't lost a dollar. There isn't a gambling place open in Cleveland. I defy any contradiction of that statement.

"We have had success because we have never started to do anything we knew we could not do. We did not try to extirpate vice and crime. Reformers are often worse than crooks in such matters. We had a lot of them after us at first, when they found out we were going only to regulate vice and not try to drive it entirely out of Cleveland. They are all with us now, however.

"We went after the women and told them to move. We did not let any sell out. We did not tell them where they could live in Cleveland, but we did tell them where they could not. We stopt music and liquor-selling in the houses. We don't permit anything on the exterior of the ten blocks of houses of that kind in Cleveland to distinguish them from any other houses.

"Those ten blocks are there, but none of you could find one of them without a guide. It is your fault and mine that there are such places. If you and I stayed away from them there wouldn't be any. Men with no other visible occupation can not hang around such houses in Cleveland. Men can not own or operate them. We killed the alliance of vice and politics when we stopt that. We don't arrest those women, and by that we killed the professional bondsman, who is worse than any highwayman who ever lived. If the women don't abide by our rules they have to get out of town. More than half of them have done so.

"Those still there are a sort of auxiliary police. They notify us the minute any one goes to their house whom they believe to be a thief or a criminal, and they would not let in a politician of the stripe that used to graft upon them any sooner than they would admit a mad dog.

"If policemen in Cleveland want anything they must write to the head of the department themselves. If they get any politicians or church persons or anybody to interfere for them they don't get what they ask. Religion is worse than politics in a police force. It has got to be all police, and the head ought to be a policeman, who knows policemen and their ways. There are more secrets and tricks in the police than in any occupation in the world, not barring crooks. . . . . .

"We don't arrest anybody in Cleveland where the arrest does more harm than the offense charged has done. The jailer won't let a prisoner into jail until he knows that the prisoner ought to go there. We have reduced arrests from 31,000 to 7,700 in six years, and crime hasn't increased a bit."

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THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND UNITY

WE SOMETIMES HEAR it said that in furthering unity among the Protestant churches the Episcopal branch will be called upon to make the greatest number of concessions. Unity has been mooted in various conferences on faith and order, but no authorized declaration as to the future relations of the Episcopal Church toward her sister Protestant denominations has been made. The Episcopal General Convention has indeed taken the initiative in summoning a world conference on the subject of unity, but the movement is looked upon with suspicion by some persons, points out *The Congregationalist* (Boston), who say that "until the Episcopal Church ceases to discredit the ministry of other bodies and to discredit the Christian experience of their brethren by refusing to receive letters from non-Episcopal churches, it can hardly expect a cordial and widespread response to its proposal."

The day has not yet arrived, says the rector of Phillips Brooks' former parish, as if in reply, "but I believe it is coming when we are all going to consider this question of the ministry of the Church quite apart from the old-time difficulties which surrounded it." Further:

"The day, I may fairly say, has come in the Episcopal Church when she rejoices to recognize and acclaim the Christian ministries of the great Protestant communions. We have, I think, largely repented us of our un-Christian attitude in that respect. We are glad to confess the presence of the Spirit of God in those great communions where we see so evidently the manifestation of the fruits of the Holy Spirit. It is no question—or it will come, I believe, in time to be regarded as no question—of the comparative validity of the various ministries of the Church. The one question will be, What is the ministry which beyond others will tend to bring us together?"

This view of unity, regarded by *The Congregationalist* as probably so broad as to be "confined as yet to a minority both of the leaders and the rank and file of the Episcopal churches in this country and certainly abroad," is embodied in the address delivered by Rev. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, Boston. It was the first of a series of Sunday afternoon addresses (reported by *The Congregationalist*) in which representatives of six denominations will speak frankly "concerning what they consider essential in their conception of the Church." Instead of saying what the Episcopal Church could "sacrifice and what retain in the interests of Christian unity," he puts to his Church a question asking, "what essential thing has our communion to contribute toward the future reunited Church?" Saying:

"I believe that the great Catholic Church of the future is not going to come together on the basis of any irreducible minimums on the part of the various great Christian communions. I do not believe that we can go back in history to the fourth century, or to the fourteenth, and find there the model of what the great comprehensive Church of Jesus Christ is to be on this earth in the ages to come. I can not believe that the long and glorious history of these various Christian communions is, as it were, to be wiped out. On the contrary, I think of the Church of the future as St. John thought of the Holy City, when he said that all the nations were to bring their distinctive glory and excellency into it. So I love to think of the Church of the future that it is to be a church not of minimums, as some one has said, but of maximums; that it is to be the church into which every great Christian communion shall bring its own distinguishing glory, its own peculiar excellence, make its own contribution, which in the providence of God and under the guidance of his Spirit it has wrought out through its separate existence as an independent body. Let us think of it, then, in that way, if you will. Let us ask ourselves what it is, what are the things which in the providence of God the various communions may contribute toward this great and richly varied and comprehensive catholicity of the future reunited Church."

In reviewing the outstanding distinguishing characteristics of the Episcopal Church, Mr. Mann speaks first of the Christian year, urging that the Christian year belongs to one denomination as well as another:

"I suppose it is fair to say that the Episcopal Church in these United States was intrusted with that institution of the Christian year until the time came when other great Christian communions felt that they could use it to their own spiritual advantage. It is not the work of the Episcopal Church, except simply that she held to it in days when it was not altogether easy perhaps for her in the United States to hold to it. But she kept it as a sacred trust, and to-day one might say that almost without exception the great Protestant churches of the United States are rejoicing to keep Easter and Christmas, and many of them Good Friday, and that little by little they are asserting the right that they always had to this institution of the Christian year. And how mighty a force it is toward preserving the proportion of the Christian faith, toward bringing before us in dramatic form the great facts of the Incarnate Life, you all know as well as I."

From this he turns to the Apostles' Creed:

"As one goes about from one great communion to another, one finds practically in all of them a consensus to-day that the great doctrinal standards of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, while by no means cast out, have for purposes of admission into the Christian company been laid aside, and men are content to-day in all these great communions to confess their faith largely in the words of the Apostles' Creed, or, if not, in words that are synonymous with them."

The liturgical service and the historic episcopate will seem even more vital points of differentiation:

"Let us look at this matter of a liturgical service; and here the consent, while by no means so universal, is nevertheless perceptible. You and I joined this very evening in a service which in many of its features is liturgical. And while I believe that the future reunited Church will be a church of diversified rites; while I believe that you will find in some churches (let us take the great central service of all) the service of the Holy Communion celebrated with every accessory of gorgeous ritual, you will find in another church that same service celebrated in simplest form. Certainly if the Episcopal Church were inclined to insist upon all services being based upon, or being conformed to, the Prayer-Book, she would be making, to my mind, an unreasonable demand. I have no doubt that in the future reunited Church we shall have, not uniformity of public worship—we shall have the greatest diversity, but we shall have the practical agreement of all in the faith of the Incarnation.

"Now I come to the last of those four points—the historic episcopacy, the threefold ministry. And here there is practically to-day no agreement whatever. My friends, I believe the day is going to come when this question of the ministry of the Church is not going to be confused with certain other issues that have been injected into it. And here I must confess the sins of my own communion. If this historic ministry is to be regarded with any serious consideration by the great Protestant communions of this land it must be freed from certain implications that at present they connect with it. Let me be a little more explicit. It must be regarded, in the first place, quite apart from the vexed questions of its origin. The day has gone by when it is especially profitable or helpful for the member of the Episcopal Church on the one side or the member of some great Protestant communion on the other side to go simply to the New Testament and attempt to find there the exact type of the ministry of the Christian Church to-day. All that I claim for it is what you will readily, I think, grant to it, and that is that from the second century down to the fifteenth the ministry of the Christian Church was of this threefold order—a ministry of bishops, priests, and deacons."

As a final comment *The Congregationalist* observes on this address:

"What Edinburgh did for some Episcopalians we *trust* influences proceeding from that great assemblage and from larger knowledge and deeper spiritual life will do in time for the Episcopal Church as a whole. We must admit that some of its leaders are like adamant in their tenacious holdings to theories of the ministry and of the sacraments, which Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists will not for a moment accept. So long as these theories are put forward as essential to unity, that movement is sure to lag and finally fail altogether. But we hope for a better outcome and that men

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of the larger vision, like Dr. Mann, will in time succeed in dominating the sentiment of our sister church. Certainly, in view of the great differences within its membership, a large work will have to be done within its own ranks before it can with any prospect of real success take the place of leader in unity movements. But could this broader spirit prevail, and could it cease to differentiate in any invidious fashion between itself and other strong and divinely blessed communions, it might do a work for the reuniting of Christendom second to that of no other religious body.

"We have sought from the outset of this movement, a year and a half ago, to interpret it on its best side and to see in it a genuine and significant advance on the part of our Episcopalian brethren. We are confident that to some of them who attended the Edinburgh Missionary Conference of 1910 there came a new and thrilling revelation of the real Christian Church. Men like Bishops Brent of the Philippines and Roots of China, as well as quite a number of leaders in the Anglican Church, realized, perhaps for the first time, how signally God had blest the missionary operations of other bodies of Christians throughout the world. What He had no manifestly approved they could not well deny or discredit, simply because the ecclesiastical basis of their work did not coincide with that of the Episcopal Church."

THE TYROLESE "CHILD-MARKET"

CERTAIN PRESS STORIES telling how Tyrolese parents sell their children into "slavery" in Swabia, how "the little ones are gathered together under the care of a priest and taken to the market," where they are put up for sale and inspected "like so many cattle," and how "every year many die off" because of ill treatment, are declared false and misleading by a writer in the New York Catholic weekly, *America*. Yet there is a certain peculiar usage which gives some basis for these sensational accounts, we read in *America*, tho its abuses are being eliminated and the practise itself being gradually done away with by a Catholic organization. So the writer, a member of the Society of Jesus, goes on to give a few facts about the "Kindermarkt," where the Schwabenkinder, or Hütekinder, find a summer's employment in a foreign land, and about the "Hütekinderverein," a sort of Tyrolese child-labor league, which looks after the interests of these children. It seems that many years ago, poor peasants in the rocky Tyrol and Vorarlberg began to drift annually over the German border into the so-called Swabia, or Schwabenland (Bavaria, Württemburg, Baden, and Hohenzollern), where richer lands and more abundant harvests called for laborers. And there was work for the little ones as well as for their parents.

"Gradually it became the custom to entrust children to worthy peasants in Schwabenland for the summer months. They were well fed and clothed, received a small salary, and acquired a more useful and extensive knowledge of husbandry than the few acres of their parents could give them. . . . Eventually, satisfactory arrangements were concluded according to which groups of children were conducted by an elder leader, at a fixt time, to the nearest and most accessible towns of Schwabenland, and from there were conducted by their prospective employers to their temporary homes. The method of getting them employment was practical enough, but savored somewhat of the old slave markets, and assumed new odium from the fact that it took place on the big cattle market-days of these towns. . . . . .

"The hopeful youngsters, still under the care of their parents or guides, stood in line on the market square, while peasants who needed their help selected those who seemed suitable, then stated the terms under which they were willing to employ them, and when all parties concerned were satisfied they took their charges home with them, where a new life and new experiences awaited them. But, as a rule, this was done only after most solemn promises and many assurances on the part of the kind-hearted peasants that no harm would come to the children. Hence the method of securing an employer, and the time of doing so soon became fixt, and received the name of 'Kindermarkt.'"

The Kindermarkten, we learn, probably began early in the nineteenth century, and became an established usage after the Napoleonic wars. Then the inevitable abuses crept in. "Money-greed, human passions, and bad example do harm everywhere, and they did harm to many of Schwabenkinder." To remedy this, a Tyrolese priest, Father Schöpf, founded the "Hütekinderverein" twenty-one years ago. This society sees that the children find "employment with good Catholic peasants," where their moral and physical welfare is looked after, and that no children are sent abroad "whose age and state of health would make their stay injurious." After giving some account of the details of the society's organization, the writer in *America* goes on to describe its work:

"After ascertaining that the parents are really very destitute, that the child has attended school during at least four or five years, and has obtained a satisfactory report from competent authorities as to morals and health, the officers of the Verein place his name on the list as one of those who may emigrate to Schwabenland. Soon notice is again served to the agents that those children who have received permission are to be ready at a fixt time, when trustworthy persons, appointed by the chairman, will get them, accompany them to Schwabenland, and make sure that they receive good and honest employers. In the meantime, after a conference with school and government authorities, passports are secured, special rates on railways and boat are provided, supper is ordered for the youngsters in Landeck and breakfast in Breganz, the leading newspapers of Württemberg and Baden are asked to publish the date and time of arrival of the Schwabenkinder or Hütekinder in Friedrichshafen.

"Each child is provided with a certificate from the chairman of the Verein, stating his or her name, age, and place of residence, and also a letter to the parish priest of the place in which he is to work, asking him to look after the child's interests, and to notify the chairman should he in any way require special attention.

"The employer is entitled to occupy the child in easier farm-work, fruit or hop-picking, in taking care of sheep or geese, in helping about the house and minding the children until October 28th. He promises to treat the child kindly, to look after his moral and physical welfare, to send him or her regularly to Mass and catechism on Sundays and holy days, and also to afford at least occasional opportunities of receiving the Sacraments. Further, he pledges himself to accompany the child back to Friedrichshafen at the close of the term, when appointed officials bring the Schwabenkinder to their mountain homes."

In 1911 the average wage received by one of these children was $30.70. But in addition to this "the employer agrees to furnish each child, upon leaving his service at the end of the season, two complete and new suits of clothes, including hats and shoes." The children, we are informed, are neither underfed, overworked, nor harshly treated by the "good-natured and kindly" Swabian peasants.

The chairman of the Verein also makes repeated inquiries about the Schwabenkinder, and visits them each year. Last year he made the journey on a bicycle over seventy parishes, and saw every child. There is a black-list for unsatisfactory employers, and the Verein also prosecutes the peasants in behalf of the Hütekinder. Moreover:

"By making conditions severer, and by aiding the parents financially, the Verein has brought it about that the number of Hütekinder was lowered to less than half.

"In 1892 there were about 400, this year the number was 160, of whom about 100 were fourteen years of age."

In the Vorarlberg, whence about 250 children were sent out in 1911, the parents have profited by this example, and are themselves taking care of the Hütekinder. There is a five-year school-attendance requirement and an eleven-year age limit. So, concludes the writer, many child-workers in other lands are worse off than the few hundred Schwabenkinder. At present, the poverty of the people seems to make this emigration necessary. Nevertheless, "a few years more and the objectionable kindermarkt will be a matter of history, and its extinction another victory of Catholic charity and sacrifice."

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GEORGE MEREDITH'S LETTERS*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

WHEN a distinguished American author, for many years a resident of London, returned to America some years ago, and wrote his impressions of his rediscovered native land, it was reported that George Meredith, reading the resulting book, observed that it was not so much a story of things American as "a personally conducted tour of the author's insides." We fancy this little anecdote belongs to the *ben trovato* class of apocryphal things that might very well have been said, but never were; but in any event it was worthy of the great Master of the Comic Spirit whose passing on to other realms has left the world of letters poorer for his going, but enormously richer for his having lived; and whose letters, recently published, form one of the most delightful "personally conducted" tours of a great man's "insides" modern literature has provided for the delectation of the understanding reader. We say "understanding reader" advisedly, for the Letters of George Meredith are not for all, but rather for the constantly widening circle of Meredith lovers who have rejoiced in the keenness of his wit, and to whom the mordant sparkle of his pages has become one of the rarest pleasures of reading.

The Letters have charm of many sorts, but none more appealing than that which pertains to the intimate revelations they provide of a great soul, a vitally human spirit, and a more than ordinarily capable observer of the ways of men—and women. Meredith was not in any sense a factor in the hurly-burly of modern life. His tastes carried him not into isolation, but into a certain aloofness from the everlasting pressure of every-day things, and living thus he was able better than most of his contemporaries to see what was going on with a discerning eye for the truth, and a discriminating sense of what is important in life and that which is not so. He was abler than most to "get a line on" what was going on, and therefore to go the more quickly to the heart of things; and his nature being what it was, buoyant, sane, balanced, and thoroughly infused with that sense of humor that keeps one from going very far wrong, he became one of the truest, if unfortunately not the most popular, of our limners of character.

We have always liked to believe that the verdicts of mankind in things literary even themselves up as time passes, and that those who despair of winning the ephemeral favor of the reading public ultimately come into their own in the permanent hold they sooner or later achieve, according to their real desserts, upon the favor of posterity. Some writers win all the sweets of immortality while they live, and lose them at the moment of passing, or, unhappily, before that. Others are rewarded with a measure of oblivion while they live, but after they are gone emerge into the fuller glory of a lasting appreciation. In the latter class we think George Meredith will become a leader, altho it is pleasant to realize that long before he died he was permitted more than a glimpse of the great reward that was ultimately to be his as one of the truly inspired figures in English literature.

These epistolary by-products of his genius, giving us as they do a clearer insight into the self that he could not but write into his intimate communications with his friends, become to the reader capable of interpreting them in their chronological sequence a real biography of the man, and we can conceive of no more pleasing literary diversion than that which awaits the reader who is minded to spend a little while in building up upon the exhibits here presented the great spiritual figure that lay behind them. Nor is the process a difficult one, for one even of not very quick sensibilities could hardly fail, if he have any kind of a perceiving eye, to see rising out of these letters as they run along a spirit of great magnanimity, great equanimity; a brave spirit, and a noble one, the whole constituting a figure not heroic, but so very human, and so very fine withal, that it might very readily be set up as a model for any man to follow, whether his calling lead him into the pursuit of the Muses or not.

Biographers by the dozens might tell us of the bigness of a man's soul, and still not convince us if we happened to be at all reluctant in our belief in him, but no one can read those of these letters that deal with Meredith's earlier days, with all their struggles and disappointments and bereavements, without coming to a full realization of the fact that here was one who knew how to take the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" bravely, and in such a spirit of fortitude as must eventually turn the trials and troubles of life into the imperishable gold of true character. To one possest of literary ideals of so lofty a nature as were his, so unswervingly adhered to in spite of all temptation to win favor by setting them aside, the discouragements of those long years of unappreciation must have been galling, but we find no trace of a wincing throughout the correspondence. There is merely in his references to the situation a sort of resigned recognition, not of failure, for so long as he was true to his own conception of what he wished to do there could be no real failure for him, but of the unhappy fact that he was not finding acceptance. If his disappointments affected him to his disadvantage he gives no sign. There are no words of condemnation such as we might expect from a soured and disappointed man of a stupid public for not having the eye to discern the quality of his work; no hints that he ever even so much as thought of departing from the standards he had set up for himself in order to strike a more popular, and therefore more profitable, note; no glossing over of his seeming failure with overbrave words after the fashion of the boy in the woods who whistles to keep his courage up; but merely the simple, uncomplaining acceptance of the fact of his non-acceptance.

Apparently he was just a man, with a clean-cut notion of what he wished to do, a carefully considered determination as to how the thing he wished to do should best be done, calmly taking what the fates were good enough to grant him, without a whimper or murmur of complaint. And later, when his star came at last into its merited ascendancy, we find him still as calm and as unmoved by success as he had been undismayed by the long wait for recognition. No exuberant elation is manifested at the final awakening of the public to the quality of his genius, but a sort of even-tempered, quiet satisfaction characteristic of a well-poised mind not that he had succeeded, but that after all he had not labored in vain. The entire inability of success to spoil him, any more than failure could dispirit him, is made delightfully manifest in his analysis of his own work. "In origin," he says in a letter to W. M. Fullerton, "I am what is here called a nobody, and my pretensions to that rank have always received due encouragement, by which, added to a turn of my mind, I am inclined to Democracy, even in Letters, and tend to think of the claims of others when I find myself exalted." To which he adds, "This is the advantage I have gained from sharp schooling. Good work is the main object. Mine I know to be faulty. I can only say generally that I have done my best to make it worthy."

Similarly is it an easy task to build up from the intimations of these letters a charming picture of Meredith as guide, mentor, and playmate—or, as he himself puts it, "tutor, governess, and courier"—of his son, the big-hearted sympathetic father, and ever solicitous guardian of the health, happiness, and general welfare of his offspring. It is not alone in this phase either that we find the exuberant spirit of boyhood in the grown man. That he knew how to play, and play acceptably with his boy, is clear enough, but what is equally clear is that playfulness was in the warp and woof of his nature, and manifested itself time and time and again in his communications to his friends. Here and there we find him indulging in a style of nonsense verse of which Edward Lear need not have been ashamed; and correspondingly in moments of grief, we find a deeply tender note that should come to those who have accused Meredith of being a cynic with a distinct sense of shock. Indeed, one of the most useful results of the publication of these letters, we are inclined to think, will be the correction of that very false notion as to their author. There is often a direct, possibly too direct, indulgence in irony on his part when he touches upon some subject concerning which he feels deeply, and perhaps overwarmly, but there is no striking of the tongue in Meredith's cheek in any of these letters, and in one of them, that from which we have already quoted, we find that the indictment of cynicism hurt him, for he writes, "Some one accuses me of cynicism. Against that I do protest. None of my writings can be said to show a want of faith in humanity, or of sympathy

*__The Letters of George Meredith.__ Collected and edited by his son. Two volumes. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: *Charles Scribner's Sons.* $4.

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with the weaker, or that I do not read the right meaning of strength. And it is not only women of the flesh, but also women in the soul whom I esteem, believe in, and would aid to development. There has been a confounding of the tone of irony (or satire in despair) with cynicism. I must have overcharged the dose to have produced such an impression."

As a matter of fact one can not read these letters which flowed from the heart (and since they were not designed when written for the public eye can not be suspected of being anything but barings of the spirit to the confidential gaze of a comrade), without being impressed with the fact that Meredith was a man of large and generous sympathies. The cheap criticism of his comedy by those who do not really know the difference between effective irony and cynicism has undoubtedly given rise to the legend that Meredith was a cynic, but that impression is wholly dispelled in these letters, which show him in the dressing-gown and slippers of life with his intimates.

It would be a pleasure to pursue the topic in hand through many pages dealing with the author's friendships, his views on public men and public questions, his clear enunciation here and there throughout the series of his literary creed, and his generous opinions of the literary product of his contemporaries. His capacity for loving and being loved by his fellows is one of the most appealing revelations of the letters. The saneness of his attitude toward such political matters as interested him is striking. His ever-abiding loyalty to the literary principles which he seems almost at the beginning of his career to have laid down for himself is inspiring and convincing; and as a critic of his fellow craftsmen broadness of sympathy, generosity of spirit, and an utter absence of jealousy, even when they had won victories where he had failed, are among the characteristics that are conspicuously paramount throughout. In the space at our disposal there is room only for this intimation of these phases of the canvas of large humanity brought out by the unconscious limning of himself in letters as worthy of his genius as the best interpretations of life produced by his pen in the field of fiction.

It is a fine portrait of a gentleman that we get in this delightful volume, painted by a master's hand, in a masterful fashion worthy of the inspiring quality of the subject. "I desire," he said in one of the earliest of these Letters, "to strike the poetic spark out of absolute human clay." As one lays the delightful volumes aside it is with the feeling that if these pages had constituted the whole sum and substance of Meredith's writings it could be truly said of him that he had completely accomplished that desired end.

GILBERT PARKER'S WORKS COLLECTED

The Works of Gilbert Parker. Imperial Edition. To be completed in 18 volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 per volume.

The publishers have fulfilled an unvoiced wish of the reading public by arranging for this important set of the works of one of the most distinguished of living English writers. Gilbert Parker's books possess originality, a command of material, and a vibrant sympathy with the instincts and development of manhood in any country or station of life. The publication of a collective edition of his writings is in pursuance of the policy of the Scribners to add to their library of popular fiction the works of the most modern authors. Outwardly the edition compares favorably with the Outward-bound edition of Kipling, the Thistle edition of Stevenson, the Memorial edition of George Meredith, and the Viking edition of Henrik Ibsen. No pains or expense have been spared to make the books attractive. The paper was especially manufactured for them; it bears the author's initials as a water-mark. The binding is of a dark maroon color, giving distinction of form and appearance. The completed set will contain the long novels, short novels, stories, and poems, besides a number of stories now unprocurable in any form, as well as a collection of verse called "Embers," which was printed privately and has never before been brought within reach of the public.

Sir Gilbert Parker is a child of Canada. His most popular books, "Pierre," "Seats of the Mighty," and "The Right of Way," are stories of the Far North. "Pierre" is the pioneer of the north in fiction. Sir Gilbert has done for Canada what Kipling did for India. After a life of extended travel Parker was elected a member of the British Parliament in 1900, and has held his seat ever since. He has risen steadily in importance in English political life. Knighted in 1902, he has received many honors and honorary degrees. It is because of his later life, spent in so many different sections of the British Empire, that he has chosen the title "Imperial" for this final and most important edition of his books.

Not the least of the edition's attractions are the introductions, written by Sir Gilbert himself, a general one to the whole edition, and a special one for each volume. He gives interesting and illuminating facts of literary biography, and considers his works in relation to himself, to one another, and to his scheme of literary life. The first volume contains a photogravure portrait of the author, and the other volumes thus far issued contain striking pictures from original paintings by Castaigne, Keller, Chapman, Armand Both, A. E. Becher, F. Walter Taylor, Alonzo Kimball, and others. The whole set will be sold in sets only by subscription. "I have a hope," says Parker in launching the set, "that these books of mine, as faithful to life as I could make them, have also been touched here and there by the staff of beauty. Otherwise their day will be short indeed; and I should wish for them a day a little longer, at least, than my day and span. I launch the ship. May it visit many a port! May its freight never lay neglected on the quays! Time is the test, and Time will have its way with me as with the rest."

RECENT NOVELS

Johnston, Mary. Cease Firing. Illustrated by Wyeth. Pp. 457. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.40.

Mary Johnston's first war novel, "The Long Roll," was a genuine surprize, even to friends and admirers, but this new one is only a continuation of the proof of her power in the same field. The book is a history of the last half of the Civil War beginning with the siege of Vicksburg. Her descriptions of battles, particularly that of Gettysburg, have earned for her favorable comparison with Victor Hugo and his famous account of the Battle of Waterloo. Few women could have become so thoroughly imbued with the frightful conditions of such a war as to be able to write a virile, vivid account of every detailed move and transcribe a mass of historical information into an interesting, thrilling, and impressive story.

The sufferings and sacrifices of both sides are faithfully portrayed by one whose point of view is essentially Southern. Grim and ghastly details are chronicled with startling directness. There is more war than romance in the book, and yet love plays a thrilling and powerful part. Edward Carey and his young wife Desirée and their intense devotion are described with appreciative enthusiasm. Their influence pervades the whole narrative with a power of unselfish love. Even in their tragic death they are inseparable and remind us of Romeo and Juliet. Richard Cleave, who in "The Long Roll" was unjustly removed from the army, again reappears in this volume and is able to reestablish himself, win back his honorable position, and marry the faithful and loyal Judith Carey.

The book is a piece of narrative, not a discussion of the right or justice of the war. The highest praise is given to men on both sides, who did their duty and fought nobly for ideals. At the conclusion these words are put into the mouth of one of the Southern soldiers: "I think that we were both right and both wrong, and that, in the beginning, each side might have been more patient and much wiser. Life and history, and right and wrong, and minds of men look out of more windows than we used to think!"

Connor, Ralph. Corporal Cameron. Pp. 454. New York: Hodder and Stoughton, George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

There seem to be two distinct aims in this new book by Ralph Connor,—one to show the development of an athletic young Scot from a ne'er-do-well into a real man,—a man who finds himself and learns that "this world is pretty much made already; success consists in adjustment"; the other is to describe the Northwest Mounted Police, "that famous corps of frontier riders who for more than a quarter of a century have ridden the marches of Great Britain's territories in the far northwest land, keeping intact the Pax Britannica amid the wild turmoil of pioneer days." The motive, diction, and style are what we should expect from a scholar like Mr. Connor, the description of out-of-door life is vivid and powerful, and there is his usual exploiting of well-controlled and thoroughly developed physical prowess, in connection with innate goodness and lofty purpose. The characters are well drawn, the love story sufficiently engrossing and the "Macleod Trail" episodes full of dramatic adventure told in a vivid and virile manner.

Gates, Eleanor. The Poor Little Rich Girl. Pp. 447. New York: Duffield and Company. $1.25.

Riches mean little to a child. Gwendolyn longed for freedom, mother-love, and the power to play, romp, and "go barefoot." Instead, she lives in a gold and white nursery, attended by Miss Rolf, Jane, and Thomas. All the spontaneous joy of childish affection is checked and warped by the social and artificial rules to which her conduct has to conform. We little know what goes on in a child's brain. The expressions of deceit, artifice, and clever trickery indulged in by servants all found lodgment in the little maid's mind. She could not

(*Continued on page 240*)

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"Got on it, *too?* Why, Bill, I've been on the Welch Wagon for I don't know how long. In this day and age a business man can't afford to have his morning spoiled by the night before or to take something at noon that's going to make his afternoon a discount on the morning. He's got to be a hundred per cent all the time—with himself and everybody else."

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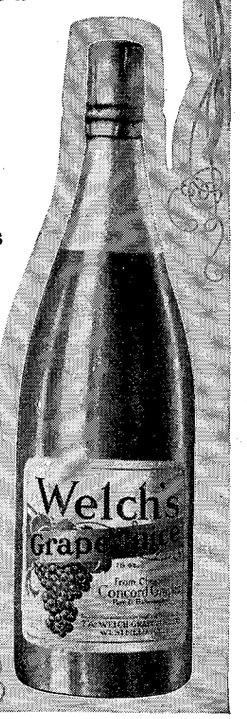
"The National Drink"

Make it a WELCH BALL next time. Nearly every club, hotel, cafe and diner serves it. Made in a tall glass; fill half with Welch's, add a lump of ice and charged water. It tastes mighty good, and it satisfies thirst. You may want a second one—but it won't create an appetite.



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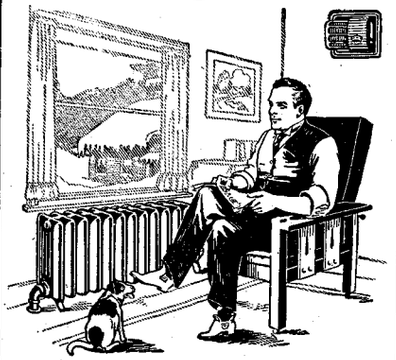

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 238*)

understand why the "Bears" frightened her Wall Street father; why mother "had a social bee in her bonnet," nor who "they" could be that always forbade everything she wished to do. Finally comes a severe illness and delirium in which the author works out a clever and fanciful story in which all Gwendolyn's terrors are personified and all her childish fears and worries explained and banished. She wakes to find her sudden illness has brought her overworked father and thoughtlessly indifferent mother together at her bedside, and the future looks rosy and promising. It is a pretty child's story with timely suggestions for parents.

Smith, F. Berkeley. The Streets of the Two Friends. Pp. 406. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page and Company. $1.50.

Mr. Smith has no patience with the American habit of considering the "Parisienne" all that she ought not to be. In this collection of short stories, he eliminates fiction and tells the truth. "It is my purpose," he says, "to pay tribute to a race among whom I have lived and the sincerity of whose hearts is a joy to remember." The stories are all of studio life and associations, Bohemian and unconventional, but reveal hearts of gold and often incomparable honor. But the real charm lies in the spontaneity of affection and action, the sincerity of the men and women who so naively trust one another. One catches occasional glimpses of the underworld, but, for the most part, these tales illustrate the frank and refreshing freedom of the artist coterie, often including model and musician, encountering tragedies that add the shadow to the sunshine of Paris life. Sometimes there is only a sweet love story, with complications avoided just at the psychological moment, as in "Monsieur de Courcelles." All are convincing and atmospheric, choice in diction and graphic power.

Barclay, Florence. The Upas Tree. Pp. 287. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The utter and unconscious selfishness of man and the self-sacrificing spirit of woman are not new themes, but the plot of the "Upas Tree" gives them a new setting and new significance which the author brings out with charm and convincing power. Ronald West was a genius and, because of his childish irresponsibility, his wife spared him all disquieting experiences, so when he decides to go to Africa for material for his new book, a masterpiece-to-be, Helen lets him go, knowing that those months are to be, for her, months of unusual anxiety. There is a slight tinge of the psychic in the plot, and when Ronald returns with brain distorted by too much tropical sun he falls an easy prey to a designing and evil-minded cousin. Fortunately there is a good spirit in Dick Cameron as well as an evil one in Aubrey Treherne. Ronald's mind is restored and everybody is happy.

Castle, Agnes and Egerton. The Lure of Life. Pp. 425. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page and Company. $1.35.

It is a strong test of a man's poise and power of self-control, particularly a poor scholar, to come suddenly into possession of a great estate. Sir Ughtred Maxwell found wealth and the opportunities it offered a weighty burden. Having been an ambitions student, he expresses his deter-

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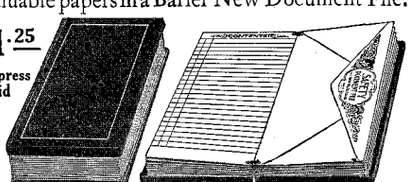

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mination to carry out his old ideals and to have nothing to do with society, love, and marriage, writing to his former friend and instructor, "Who wants another love, having courted knowledge?" Thrown unavoidably, through social obligation, into the home of Count de Braye, he meets two women who materially upset his plans and theories. There is the married woman, who wishes fire to burn every one but herself, the well-known but despicable type of fascinating, eyelid - fluttering female, — "mangeuse d'ames"—and the healthy young niece, Solange, so clean of mind and soul and direct in her actions as to be almost repellant. Between these two Sir Ughtred gets an awakening that is startling and involves so many thrilling and dangerous experiences that the reader gasps with fear, but—we must not spoil the story, for, as amusing and interesting literature, it is worth reading.

Hauptmann, Gerhart. Atlantis (translation). Pp. 415. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.50.

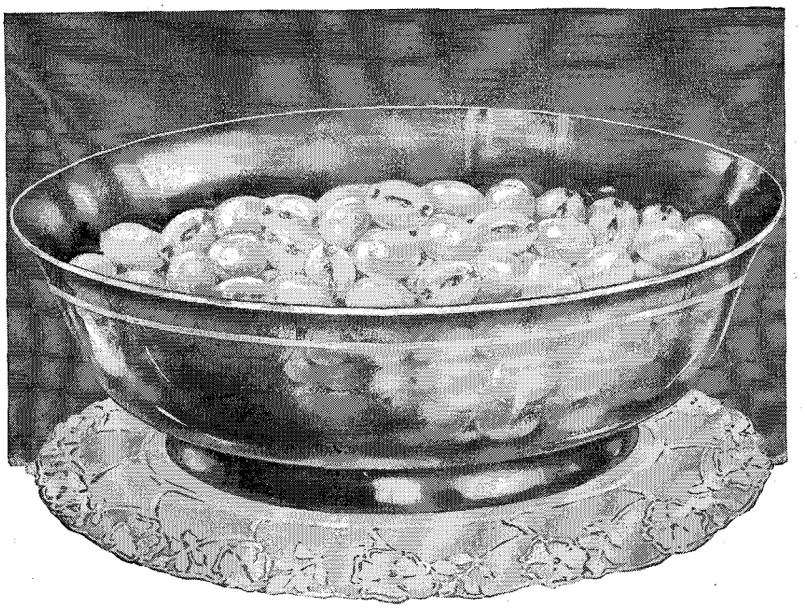
The powers that won for Gerhart Hauptmann the Nobel prize in literature are well shown in this new novel, which includes a romantic plot, powerful description, and psychological symbolism. The first part, a narrative of life on an ocean steamer, is graphic and convincing. He describes the gaieties of an ocean voyage, the terrible storm at sea, the tragic scenes as the vessel sinks, and the details of the escape in the lifeboat, which makes thrilling and intense reading. No less exciting is the second part of the book, which represents the life of the survivors of the *Roland* after they reach New York. The hero is a German doctor of dual nature, and the struggle between his spirit and the flesh furnishes the plot of a mystical, dramatic, and psychological love story. The sordid side of theatrical life is carefully drawn, and also the power of real friendship, the healing influence of Nature, and the strength of innate purity and virtue. Like all of Hauptmann's stories, this is slightly mystical. It deals with the power of mind over matter and dreams.

VOLUME V OF THE HASTINGS ENCYCLOPEDIA

Hastings, James [Editor]. Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics. Edited with the Assistance of John A. Selbie, M.A., D.D., and other scholars. New York: Scribner's Sons. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark. 1912. Vol. V., Dravidians—Fichte. xvi-908 pp. $8 net.

The present instalment of the ambitious *magnum opus* of Dr. Hastings carries on the plan already sufficiently indicated in the preceding instalments. The outlook, as suggested by the rate of progress through the vocabulary, makes more and more certain either that the work will run nearly or quite to fifteen volumes if the present proportion of space is observed throughout, or that the later volumes will have to be condensed and their value thus impaired. Certainly not a third of the vocabulary in sight has been treated.

The leading articles in this volume are Eschatology, with 91 pages, Ethics and Morality (86), Emotions (82), Festivals and Fasts (60), Education (54), Family (38), Expiation and Atonement (36), and Dress (32). Other articles of ten pages or over are Dravidians (28), Dreams and Sleep (12), Drinks and Drinking (10), Dualism (14), Egyptian Religion (14), Epistemology (20), Ethics (22), Ethnology (10), Euchar-



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They serve for breakfast cereal foods without this wondrous flavor.

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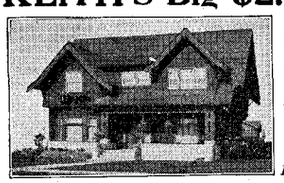

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ist (30), Evolution (14), Fairy (10), Fall (14), Fasting (12), Fate (26), and Fetishism (11). There are perhaps more comparatively short articles than in preceding volumes. The range of contents is wide—ethnology, archeology, philosophy, theology, religion, physiological psychology, primitive psychology, custom, ethics, casuistry, economics, ancient history, history of philosophy, history of culture, history of Christianity, literature, instruments (drums, and cymbals, etc.), and deities.

Some of these articles are of high value, such as that on Etruscan religion, by Dr. Gustav Herbig of the University of Munich, who has supplied a model bibliography. Incidentally one may remark that the description of Etruscan cosmology looks very familiar, reproducing in startling fashion the Zoroastrian chronology and other features. It is by such articles that the value of the work as a whole must be estimated. Another informing treatment is that of Dravidians by W. Crooke and R. W. Frazer. The subject of dress has far closer historical connection with religion, to say nothing of ethics, than many realize, and the discussion of that topic is worth while in such a series. In general, the worth of the treatment of topics is worthy of all praise.

As in former volumes, the (161) writers are representatives of the highest scholarship, and have been selected from all parts of the world for their eminence in the subjects which they treat. Among those who have articles here is the lamented Andrew Lang. Of American writers, Professor Royce of Harvard University, and Professor Warfield of Princeton Theological Seminary may be named, while Dr. Louis H. Gray has his usual prominence throughout the volume. That the results are occasionally disappointing to the specialist is only natural, for he looks always for as full knowledge at least as he possesses. An example of this is the article on Ecstasy, in which, for instance, the abundant cases of ecstasy in early Hebrew prophesy receive no attention. Dr. Inge, an authority on mysticism, evidently felt himself limited in space in discussing the topic, altho it is of great significance as a general religious phenomenon. His treatment, while philosophical, seems to have received direction principally from the medieval Christian mystic point of view. Even less satisfactory is the next article, on the Eddas, which is so brief and elementary as to have little value. Yet for Teutonic religion these sagas are of prime importance. However, one must acknowledge the great value of this encyclopedia and realize what a thesaurus of facts, especially in the primitive sphere, is thus brought into usable shape.

MEMOIRS, LETTERS, AND OTHER BIOGRAPHIES

Bradley, William Aspenwall [Editor]. The Correspondence of Philip Sydney and Hubert Languet. Boston: The Merrymount Press.

This is the fifth volume in what is known as the Humanist Library, edited by Lewis Einstein, and published by Mr. Updyke of the Merrymount Press. We had almost said the "famous" Merrymount Press. The word would be correct enough if one's idea of fame might mean fine reputation among the few who are fit. It is now not more than fifteen years (perhaps not quite fifteen) since Mr. Updyke began to please

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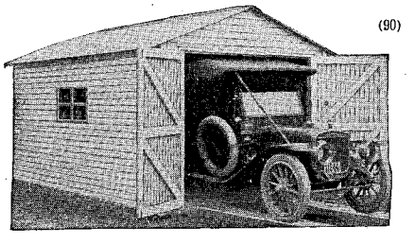

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These letters between Sydney and Languet constitute a delightful episode in the life of Sydney. Sydney at the time was a young man making the prescribed young man's tour of Europe, and Languet, foreigner tho he was, became his mentor. They traveled together for a time, but corresponded during a much longer period. There is a delightful atmosphere in the letters not only of travel and friendship, but of manners and customs. One derives from them a new conviction that human nature was the same then as now, but the outward forms in which its manifestations were seen belong to another age than our own.

Railton, G. S. Authoritative Life of General William Booth. Pp. 331. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $1.

The writer of these pages was First Commissioner to General Booth. His account of the development of the Salvation Army movement is as authoritative as any one could write and gives the life of the General most sympathetically. Naturally he writes from a Salvationist's point of view, and much of the subject-matter is simply a reproduction of the General's own sayings and writings. Bramwell Booth, the present commander, writes the introduction and expresses the hope that the book may bring some help toward his father's memorial scheme of establishing premises for training officers in every branch of the work, and toward the maintenance and extension of the movement. Only praise and commendation are usually found in a book of this character. The writer justifies the General for a financial scheme, about which his integrity was once questioned. Of his separation from his three children, nothing is said other than to allude to it as deplorable and a great grief to the aged commander. There are so many quotations in the book that it is not easy reading, but it chronicles or illustrates that which made William Booth a social reformer, a revered figure in Europe, who fought a brave fight through half a century for the social betterment of mankind and was always supremely in earnest.

Fagan, James O. The Autobiography of an Individualist. Cloth, pp. 294. New York: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

To listen to the experiences of an unusual man, told with a quiet but persistent emphasis upon the value of personality, placing the stress steadily upon what a man becomes rather than upon what he accumulates, is a useful process in this age. What a man is worth is here shown not in figures, but in the summing up of his mental and moral and religious quality. The story of a boisterous boyhood in the stern atmosphere of Scotland, of the perils amid a pagan life in South America, and of the tonic of the primitive but robust conditions of South Africa, concludes with long years spent as a railroad man in America. Mr. Fagan soon turns from the personal record to his favorite theme, the value of individualism in the labor world. Mr. Fagan's picture of New England in the eighties was evidently taken with a camera of small range. More ac-

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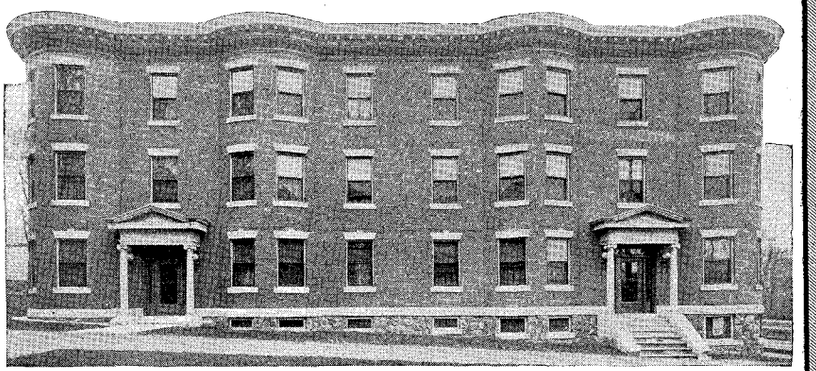

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"If you order a Barrett Specification Roof and insist that the Specification be followed *absolutely*, you are certain of what you are getting. Your Barrett Specification Roof will never need painting and should give good service for twenty years or more without leaks and without a cent of maintenance expense."

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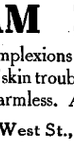

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curate are his portraits of three presidents, Mellen, Roosevelt, Eliot.

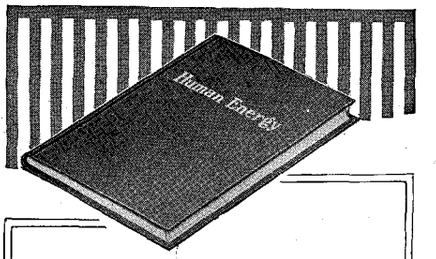
Even more truly drawn and more significant are his sketches of a lad in the tumble-down telegraph shed, poring over Plato and Shakespeare, or reading the English dictionary over and over, or the man in the switch tower, meditating on the great industrial and social problems, and training himself in literary expression that he might help to solve them. In this task "the thorough drilling in Latin and Greek" which old Scotia gives her sons served him well. Mr. Fagan says, "As a simple, practical equipment for life's journey, what may be called my classical foundation seems to me to be worth all the other features of my school education put together." Thoughtful discussions of railroading and of the labor situation give the book immediate importance.

Rossmore, Lord. Things I Can Tell. 8vo, pp. 270. New York: George H. Doran Co. $3.50.

This cheerful volume contains the personal reminiscences of an Irish peer who in his own words had "never done anything important," but who undertakes to relate "some interesting and intimate things" about his friends. Of course, he promised the friends and contemporaries of whom he writes that he would put down nothing libelous, for "what is the good of revealing *everything* you know?" The writer's friends included the late King Edward, Mrs. Cornwallis-West, the great beauty whom the King admired so much, the Duke of Connaught, Madame Melba, and many celebrities of the *beau monde.* Some of his stories and anecdotes are very good and new, but we may not quote them, but recommend the reader to buy a book filled with those "trifles light as air" which are next door to delightful nonsense. There is a touch of the mess-room and the barracks in many of his reminiscences which recalls Charles Lever. There are anecdotes of the race-course and the betting-ring, of racing, hunting, and shooting pheasants and grouse. There is a good deal of drinking and swearing, but the book is sweet and cheerful in tone and shows how life goes when its only object seems to be expensive amusement. The writer appears always to have acted up to his own rule, "Fear God and obey the laws of your country, but never become a prig or a humbug."

Fried, Alfred H. The German Emperor and *the Peace of the World.* *Cloth, pp. 214.* New York: George H. Doran Co. $2 net.

The leading German exponent of pacifism has written a book in which the wish is father to the thought. He admits this when he frankly says by way of preface, "It is a book of hope and must not be taken as anything else. When one meets a threatening mastiff, his gentle greeting, "Good doggie! Nice old fellow!" is a word of hope and persuasion rather than of accurate description. The confidence that the War Lord of Germany is developing into a peace-maker has already large foundations, which Mr. Fried ably describes. Still more convincing is his argument that the German Emperor holds in his hand the key to the peace of the world. The present moment would seem the opportune time in which to use it and fulfil the closing prophecy of Mr. Fried: "The hour will come when the Emperor will throw off his fetters, when



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he will perceive that it is now time to carry out the promise that he gave when he said, 'I only wish that European peace lay in my hands. I should certainly take care it should never be disturbed.' It now lies in his hands. The world and history await a deed!" We hope that Mr. Fried's book will be read in Potsdam and elsewhere.

Markino, Yoshio. When I Was a Child. Pp. 281. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Co. 1912. $1.50.

The quaintness of this author's English and the beautiful little sketches from his pen that appear in his book are no inconsiderable part of its attractiveness. He describes minutely his spoiled childhood—he was the baby and the pet—his excessive devotion to his mother, and many varied and interesting experiences and combination of circumstances that led him eventually to seek an art education in a foreign land, even when it involved him in poverty and menial labor, such as domestic service in California. Naturally we get many frank opinions of both English and American customs in the narrative of his experiences, but his strongest adverse criticism is for the missionary and his methods in Japan. Mr. Markino decries quite frankly his own idea of religion and devotes several chapters to a discussion of "Science and Human Sense." No one can fail to enjoy the Oriental point of view in Mr. Markino's life story, even if he fails to agree with him unreservedly.

Walford, L. B. Memories of Victorian London. With Portrait. 8vo, pp. 350. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50 net.

Miss Walford has no great story to tell; a woman novelist, in the nature of things, leads an uneventful life; but she has produced in this volume twenty-five charming chapters of recollections that begin in 1864. Many notable people come within her vision and she writes charmingly of them all. Readers of her novels will scarcely be prepared for a book so distinctly unlike anything she has published before, and yet in its way as readable as anything she ever produced. What we like best about it is a pervading atmosphere in which one is made to feel himself for the time dwelling in the very best of the social life that Victorian England possest.

Hamilton, Ian. A Staff Officer's Scrap Book. 8vo, pp. 444. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.10 net.

There is more than one way of describing a campaign, military maneuvers, and battles. There is the picturesque way, adopted by Kinglake, in his account of the Crimean War. In that famous book, where we have tableaux as brilliant as those of Horace Vernet, Kinglake would stop in his narrative to note the color of an English commander's horse. Victor Hugo and Erckmann-Chatrian were picturesque and dramatic describers of Waterloo as Zola was of Sedan in "La Débâcle." We do not, and we ought not, to look for any of this sort of writing in Gen. Ian Hamilton's personal reminiscences of the Russo-Japanese war.

General Hamilton, who was appointed by the War Office in London to represent England as attaché on the staff of General Kuroki (1904-05) was present at some of the principal battles of the Japanese campaign—Yalu, The Heaven Reaching Pass, Yoshirii, and other engagements preceding and preliminary to the fall of Port Arthur. He gives fine maps and sketches of the various battle-fields and in technical language records the movements of the

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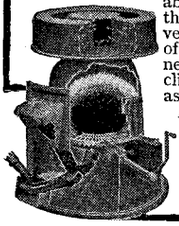

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army in battle. His "scraps" are written carefully and have an air of accuracy. The whole tone of this book is fair and sympathetic. His estimate of the Japanese soldiers and of Kuroki, their commander, is such as his readers have heard repeated over and over again. Here, as in other passages in his book, we are compelled to remember that this is the second edition of a work originally published in 1906, and in these days six years is old age to any product of the printing press. But the military movements and maps of the campaign have permanent value as the production of a conscientious and clear-headed military expert.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

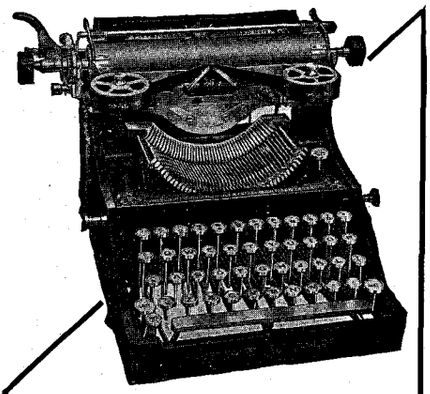
The Loeb Classical Library. Edited by T. E. Page and W. H. D. Rouse. First twenty vols. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 per volume.

A good many educators are deploring the neglect with which in these days the most eminent of Greek and Latin writers are treated. A writer in the Berlin *Grenzboten* points to this country especially as an example of that form of modernism which sacrifices every intellectual consideration to utilitarianism. Whether this be true or not, we can say without fear of contradiction that no one quotes Horace, or writes Greek in these days of electricity, advanced engineering, and physical science. Yet as Mr. Loeb well says in his introduction, the task he has set himself is "to make the beauty and the learning, the philosophy and the wit of the great writers of Greece and Rome more accessible by means of translations that are in themselves real pieces of literature, a thing to be read for the pure joy of it, and not dull transcripts of ideas which suggest in every line the existence of a finer original from which the average reader is shut out, and to place side by side with these translations the best critical texts of the original works."

So far as can be judged from the volumes that have reached us, this design is being well carried out by the many eminent scholars who have been engaged by Mr. Loeb. We predict a great future for this library. It is well equipped materially. The paper is fine and light, the printing clear and handsome, the binding limp leather and admirable.

Hornaday, William T. Our Vanishing Wild Life. 8vo., pp. 411. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

The extermination of wild animals, either from wanton wastefulness under the name of sport, or for the purpose of furnishing ornaments for the hats and dress of women, is one of the most striking blemishes on the civilization of to-day. The present volume, by the director of the New York Zoological Park and the ex-president of the American Bison Society, is a plea in the first place for the preservation of the many beautiful and curious birds now being destroyed in the interest of the feather trade. It refers also to cats that destroy birds and cites, as an illustration one cat that "destroyed 58 birds in one year." Examples are given of non-game birds which have perished from "wicked slaughter." Mention is made of more than 8,000 snow buntings that were found in one cold-storage house in New York. A plea is put forth in behalf of larger game, such as the musk-ox of the North Pole, which stupidly marshal themselves in herds in the presence



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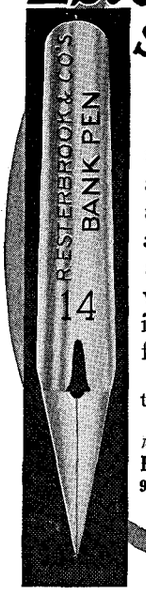

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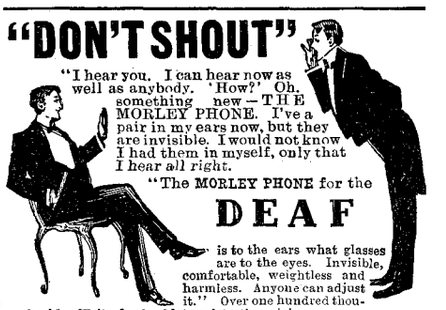

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of their human, or rather inhuman hunters. "The time has come," says this writer, "for Canada, the United States, and Denmark to join in formulating a stiff law for the prevention of the wholesale slaughter of musk-ox for sport." The same plea is made for the grizzly bear and the brown bear of Alaska. In the preparation of this volume the author has labored thoroughly. He shows the scholarship and accuracy of an enthusiastic scientist. His main thesis is that the destruction of life amongst birds and beasts for the sake of mere excitement to the sportsman or to gratify a passion for ornament among women ought to be in some way controlled by law, so that the present generation should transmit to their posterity an animated world in some such perfection as that in which they found it.

Work, Milton C. Auction of To-Day. 12mo., pp. 289. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Irwin, Florence. The Development of Auction Bridge Under the New Count. Pp. vii–228. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Work is already known to players of the game as the author of "Whist of To-day." He has more recently extended his reputation among players by originating the "new count," under which 10 is the count for no trumps, 9 for royal spades, 8 for hearts, 7 for diamonds, 6 for clubs, and 2 for spades. Many clubs, including the Whist Club of New York, have adopted Mr. Work's plan until now it is declared to be "universally used." "Auction of To-day" is a rather elaborate treatise in eleven chapters, with additional matter giving "summarized penalties" and "queries and answers." One of the chapters contains the code of the Whist Club and decisions of the Club committee on disputed points.

The new count in auction bridge, known as "lilies," or "royals," has brought about certain marked changes in the principles of bidding. Chief of these is what Miss Irwin, who is the New York *Times's* bridge expert, calls "the passing of no trumps." This and other points are clearly explained by the writer in her little book. It is taken for granted that the reader is familiar with the game itself, and there is therefore no unnecessary description. Card-players will find the brief treatise a valuable addition to the "bridge" library.

M. F. A Valiant Woman. Pp. 303. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. 1912. $1.

M. F., who writes this book as "a contribution to the educational problem," especially for mothers and teachers, ascribes all that makes the book valuable to the "valiant woman" who, as her early teacher, implanted in her all the rules and ideas that have since proved worth while. The book is meant to be a tribute of loyalty to this woman who is lovingly described but not named. All pedagogs will not agree with the writer, but every one will enjoy the thoughtful consideration given to present conditions and may follow the suggestions for their betterment. In regard to English study the writer's advice is: "Educate your taste," get impressions first, later try to explain them. What is deplored particularly is dissecting and criticizing any subject enough to cloud its real power and beauty. Few students know anything about Cæsar's generalship after reading his "Commentaries," of Cyrus's true power after reading "Xenophon." His brain has become so befogged by the "ablative absolute" and "the hypothetical relative" that there is no room for knowl-

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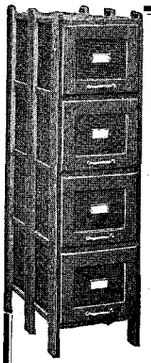

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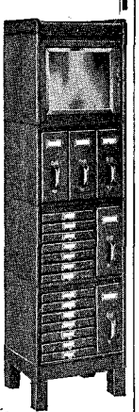

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edge *per se*. Methods of imparting languages are considered, also the great makers of methods—Pestalozzi, Rousseau, Froebel, and Montessori, and the value of their opinions is fearlessly debated. All thinking educators should read what is here written about the injustice of the present system of examinations.

Bruce, H. Addington. Women in the Making of America. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 257. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Bruce's sketch of the part which women have played in the making of America is an easy running narrative of heroic tales from early colonial days to modern times. Eulogistic as it properly is, his summaries, while commonplace, hardly depend on the record of adventure that precedes them. Indeed, Mr. Bruce has given us in the main a reminder of the share in America's warfare and pioneering of such women as Hannah Duston, Anne Hutchinson, Deborah Sampson, Rebecca Boone, the Grimké sisters, Dorothea L. Dix, and "Mother" Bickerdyke. The last chapter sketches the history of women's clubs, refers to social reform and temperance agitation, and ends with a plea for suffrage. But history is not all war, and countries are not often made in battle. The making of America has other sides than these. In spite of the last chapter's inclusiveness, little is said of many important women in the making of America—next to the mother—the school teachers. One is surprized to find omitted such names as Mary Lyon, Emma Willard, and Alice Freeman Palmer.

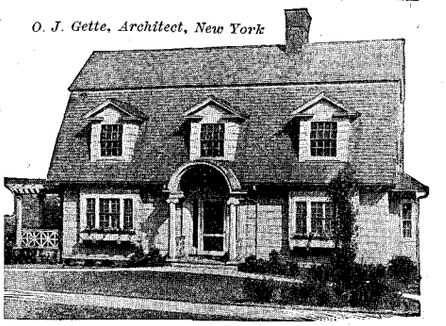
Smith, Dr. Theodate L. The Montessori System. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. ix–77. New York: Harper & Brothers. 60 cents net.

The Montessori system of education is just now attracting a great deal of attention among educators. Several of the leading universities are seriously studying its merits, and one, Columbia University, has sent three members of its faculty to Rome to make a thorough study of its methods. Dr. Smith is a highly trained educational expert connected with the staff of Clark University, which has long been an important center of educational investigation. He has spent some time in Rome studying at first-hand Madame Montessori's work, and this book is a result. It may be accepted as the best exposition of the Montessori system for popular educators and parents that has yet appeared, tho Madame Montessori's own book has recently been translated into English by Miss George. The fundamental principles of the system, namely the complete liberty of the child in its spontaneous manifestations, and the utilization of every atom of its natural energy, are clearly set forth by Dr. Smith, the illustrations aiding very much in this respect. Dr. Smith also shows very conclusively wherein Madame Montessori adds to the educational principles of educators like Pestalozzi and Froebel, through the relief to the eyes of children by continuing and developing the sense of touch, and the technical assistance in teaching children to write.

Griffis, William Elliot. Belgium, the Land of Art. Pp. 299. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

The reader who chooses this book attracted by the word "art" in the title will be doomed to disappointment when he finds that it is Belgium, and not its art, that receives the most attention.

O. J. Gette, Architect, New York



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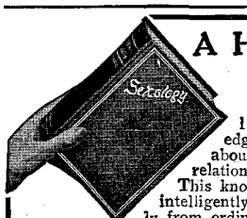

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Mr. Griffis constantly brings out the numerous and vital points of contact between American and Belgic history, and incidentally describes some of the more famous works of art, altho the main theme of his book is historical and not artistic.

Northend, Mary H. Colonial Homes and Their Furnishings. Pp. 237. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $5.

In our modern architecture and furnishings the old colonial has become so popular that this comprehensive work seems to fit right into the present needs and uses. Nothing pertinent to the title has been omitted—exteriors, interiors, doorways, staircases, wall-papers, furniture suitable for every room, and unique china, glass, silver, and pewter.

The photographs, in wonderful profusion, add much to the delight of the book, and the personal element is accented by individual illustrations and citing of extant copies and types of the "colonial" in every line.

It would be difficult to designate the greatest charm of these interesting pages, but the illustrations and descriptions of "Chippendale," "Heppelwhite," and "Sheraton" are especially exhaustive and engrossing.

New England, naturally, abounds in relics of those interesting days, and almost every specimen is connected with some historical celebrity or event, all of which the author incorporates into the material of her book and in a most charming way.

Lamb, Charles and Mary and H. S. Morris. Tales from Shakespeare. With plates in color. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 293–292. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50.

There are many people who have derived their earliest knowledge of Shakespeare from the beautiful "tales" of Charles Lamb and his sister. These reverent and gifted Shakespearians selected the plays they thought best suited to the minds of children, and the result was a brief summary in classic tho simple English of several tragedies and comedies. To these Mr. W. S. Morris has added other Shakespearian stories. The two volumes are handsomely bound in cloth and gold.

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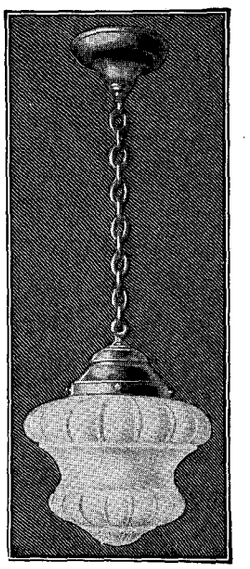

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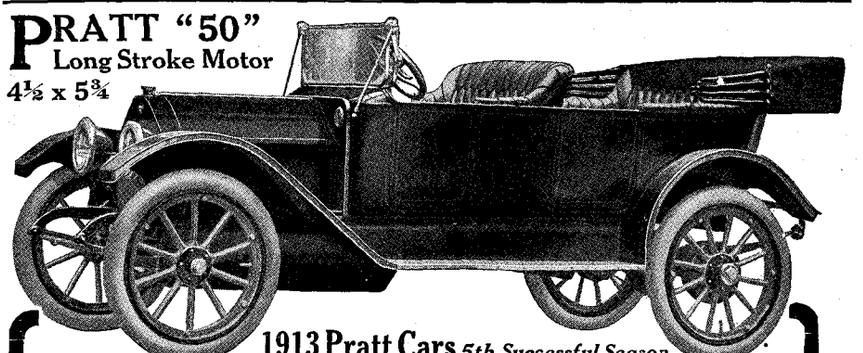

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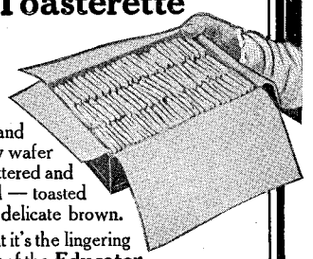

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CURRENT POETRY

AMERICAN literature has been singularly rich in dialect verse. This is natural, for in so cosmopolitan a land, where the language of the people is spoken by many thousands who have learned it after they have reached maturity, writers are sure to be attracted by picturesque foreign variations of the usual idiom. The late Will Carleton wrote admirably the speech of rustic New England; John Hay and Bret Harte have put into memorable verse the expressive phrases of the West. But for the most part the dialect poet has dealt with the speech of the immigrant. So Charles Godfrey Leland told in German-English the events of Hans Breitmann's checkered career; so William Drummond wrote the French-English of the Canadian *habitant;* so many poets have written Irish-English. Thomas Augustin Daly is a pioneer in the literary use of the Italian-English dialect. Readers of *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) and the New York *Evening Sun* are familiar with his graceful and musical studies of the comedies and tragedies which make up the life of the Italian in America. His recent book "Madrigali" (David McKay) contains a number of these, one of which was quoted in another column last week. But it contains also many poems not in dialect, poems simple and beautiful, strongly spiritual and strongly Celtic. In the lines which we reprint below Mr. Daly describes a commonplace incident with such sincerity and skill as to make his readers share his emotion.

The Magic Apple

BY THOMAS AUGUSTIN DALY

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."
Tho years becloud it, never may they sever
Its lovely essence utterly from earth;
Never a joy was born but hath rebirth.
There was a sunset lost, long, long ago,
  An autumn sunset seen through orchard boughs.
A boy's eyes brightening in the amber glow
  Gave to his mind no more of it to house
For the delight of manhood's pensive days
Than the bare memory of time and place;
    So nigh forgot it seemed
    As something he had dreamed.
Yet now the man, before whose boyish ken
  The glory melted on the evening breeze,
Knows it lived on, for he hath found again
  His long-lost sunset of the orchard trees.

A penny tribute to a swarthy vendor
Hath filled for me this city street with splendor.
A meager apple! yet its crusht pulp drips
A long-forgotten savor on my lips,
A rare, faint essence tasted once before,
  But only once, and suddenly I find
The honeyed gush hath loosed a long-locked door,
  And all the olden splendor floods my mind.
    A care-free lad I stand,
    An apple in my hand,
And watch the amber glory grow and wane.
  I feel upon my cheek the evening breeze.
Joy lives forever! I have found again
  My long-lost sunset of the orchard trees!

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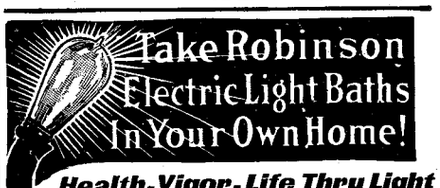

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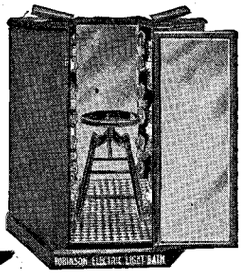

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To Miss Cleghorne the increasing multitudes of new citizens from the old countries appear much as they did to Robert Haven Schauffler in his "Scum o' the Earth." She, too, sees in them the bearers of fresh joy and vigor to the country of their adoption. Into her brief poem (which we take from *Everybody's Magazine*) she has put some effective pictures and some sound argument.

Salem Hills to Ellis Island

BY SARAH N. CLEGHORN

A single sleighbell tinkling down
  The virgin road that skirts the wood
Makes poignant to the lonely town
  Its silence and its solitude.

A single taper's timid flare
  Makes darker, by its feeble light,
The cold and empty farmsteads square
  That blackly loom to left and right.

And she who sews, by that dim flame,
  The patient quilt spread on her knees,
Hears from her heirloom quilting-frame
  The frolic of forgotten bees.

Yea, all the dying village thrills
  With echoes of its cheerful past,
The golden age of Salem Hills—
  Its only golden age? Its last?

. . . . . .

From out those hills a voiceless cry
  Along the seaward valley rolls:
Hear it, great ship, and forward ply
  With thy rich freight of venturous souls!

Hear it, O thronging lower deck,
  Brave homestead-seekers come from afar,
And crowd the rail and crane the neck!
  In Salem Hills your homesteads are.

Where flourish now the brier and thorn
  The barley and the wheat shall spring,
And valleys standing thick with corn
  (Praise God, my heart!) shall laugh and sing.

College students who write verse usually write of scenes and events removed as far as possible from class-room and campus. Mr. J. Carlisle Peet, who contributes to *The Yale Literary Magazine* the verses which we reprint below is no exception to this rule. But he writes with spirit and effectiveness, showing clearly the influence of Kipling, and yet expressing his own personality.

The Drivers

BY J. CARLISLE PEET

In the roar of the white-streaked rapids
  And the boom of the deep green falls,
In the creak of the straining sluices,
  The voice of our master calls.
For we are the river's servants
  And we bide by the river's will,
For him is our toil and labor,
  And his is the right to kill.

Our strength is the strength of the waters
  That foam on the jagged rocks,
That boils in the deep dark eddies,
  And tears at the sluice-gate blocks.
And out through the black-walled forests
  That over the whirlpools bend,
We follow the trail of the river
  Till we come to the river's end.

Small time shall there be for sleeping,
  When the boom-logs shiver the ice,
We gamble our lives with the river,
  But the river holds loaded dice.

1913
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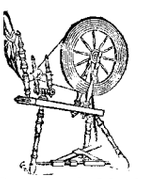

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Full many a stone shall witness
A life that the falls have won,
What matter the toll of the drivers
If the work of the drive be done?

Theodosia Garrison has been producing very little verse of late. What she has written keeps to the accustomed high level of her work. In these lines from *Harper's Magazine* she combines epigrammatic brevity with richness of phrase.

Transients

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON

They are ashamed to leave so soon
The Inn of Grief—who thought to stay
Through many a faithful sun and moon,
Yet tarry but a day!

Shamefaced I watch them pay the score,
Then straight with eager footsteps press
Where waits beyond its rose-wreathed door
The Inn of Happiness.

I wish I did not know that here,
Here too—where they have dreamed to stay
So many and many a golden year—
They lodge but for a day.

A translated poem has seldom all the power of the original. But this "Cantiga," which appeared in *The Bellman*, gives a vivid impression of Manrique's quaint Spanish cynicism.

Cantiga

After the Spanish of Manrique, 1440–79

BY THOMAS WALSH

Let him whose time hath come to go
Put never faith where he must part;
Forgetfulness and change of heart
Are penalties the absent know.
You would be loved—a lover you?—
Then pay your court incessant these,
For hardly are you vanished ere
Remembrance goes as lightly too.
Be done with idle hope, and start
Let him, whose time hath come to go;
Forgetfulness and change of heart
Are penalties the absent know.

The London *Academy* prints this poem. It is old-fashioned in its formality, but it has notes of sincerity and beauty.

Fealty

BY BERNARD MOORE

When my Lady hath Pleasure and friends to spare,
And riot of roses strewed in her path of days,
And Laughter ringing carillons into the air,
She needs not me: I travel the lonely ways.

When my Lady hath Youth uplifting a song
Like the twitter of birds in a springtime hawthorn bough,
And round her the notes of a merry-mad music throng,
She needs not me: my music is sad and low.

But when my Lady hath Sorrow to stress her heart,
And Pain brings up to her eyes the ghosts of Fear,
And music of Youth and laughter and joy depart,
Then she will need me: and lo! am I not here?

Here I stand at the gateway and vigil keep,
Waiting the summoning sob or the calling sigh;
Ready to stay her tears, should my Lady weep;
Happy if Sorrow forever may pass her by.

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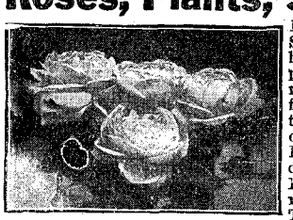

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A BOY SINGER'S LUCK

A LONG-HAIRED youth wearing a worn velvet coat, threadbare trousers, and patched and broken shoes wandered into the Plaza Hotel in New York the other night and seated himself in the lobby. When the house detective demanded to know who he was and what he wanted, the young man said he was Theodore Kittay, a singer, and that he had come to the hotel to look for a chance to get a hearing. Several women passing overheard the conversation, and insisted that Kittay be allowed to sing. He was taken into the parlor and sang so well that his hearers compared his voice with those of some of the well-known grand-opera tenors. When Kittay had finished, a *World* reporter, who was making the round of the hotels in that part of the city, took him in tow and they went down Fifth Avenue together. The newspaper man had Kittay sing as they walked, hoping that he might attract the attention of some person of means who might be willing to give him a boost. In front of the St. Regis they met Mrs. Edward W. Breitung, whom the reporter knew, and in a few minutes Kittay found himself in her apartment in the hotel, surrounded by a little audience which had been collected from among Mrs. Breitung's acquaintances who happened to be in the building at the time. Again Kittay acquitted himself creditably, and the result was that the woman promised to help him find a position, and the manager of the hotel gave him a five-dollar note. Kittay, who had had little to eat for several days, hurried to the nearest restaurant that would admit one in his costume, and the reporter went to *The World* news rooms and wrote the story. Here is the boy's history:

Theodore Kittay was born twenty-five years ago in Bjiala Czerkoff in the Province of Kiza, Poland. At seven his sweet and powerful "koll" was admired by the cantors of the synagog. His father, Meyer Kittay, only fairly successful as a dry-goods merchant, was glad to have the boy study music if he could get sufficient employment to pay for his lessons and help out the family income a bit.

He afterward became a head singer in the Jewish Sabbath-school. On great religious days such as Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur he was soon installed as cantor, or leader and soloist. At sixteen years old he was able to pay his way at the Warsaw Conservatory. Later he went to the conservatory at Kief, and finally finished his musical education, as far as seemed profitable, at the Imperial Conservatory at St. Petersburg. By this time he was able to increase his earnings by giving piano lessons.

All of this Meyer and Rebecca Kittay told *The World* reporter with great joy and pride. As to what happened after they came to this country to Philadelphia to

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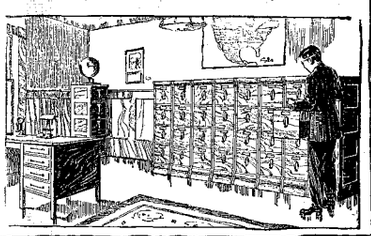

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make a new start, late in November, 1911, they spoke with proud humiliation. Dry goods prospered no better at No. 1922 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, than in Ejiala Czerkoff. They were very near their last pennies. They wrote to Theodore, who was earning a considerable salary in Russia, tho it would not go far under the American cost of living.

In fur overcoat, velvet hat, and other trappings of prosperity he came. He went to board with the Fishmans, sending word to his parents that he knew from the experience of the great cantor Sireta, who created a sensation in this country two years ago, that this was the place for a singer to make money. He arrived early in November. Two weeks later his parents, their money nearly gone, came over to find out why he had as yet sent them nothing. They found him at the Fishmans'.

He was no better off than they. But the loyal Fishmans undertook to take care of father, mother, Theodore, Judah, another son, who the family believes has the makings of a great artist, and the two girls, until times were better.

Theodore, having sought work yesterday by methods vain in New York, no matter how successful they may have been in St. Petersburg, upbraided his father.

"Why," he asked, "did you bring me from Russia, where I could at least support myself and had a name, to this country, where nobody ever heard of me and there is no chance? You asked me to come to help, and I am no more able to help you than you are to help yourself. You brought me here. Do something for me."

"My son, my son," pleaded the old man, "bring me some money. First of all, in this country one must have a few dollars. After that one can make a start. Bring me money and then perhaps I can find a way for your start. Go out and work. Push a cart. Drive a horse. Forget art for a few days and give me a little money."

Theodore went out into the street. He met a violin player he had known in St. Petersburg. They talked together and made a plan. Last night Theodore Kittay went to the Hotel Plaza, where his friend the violin player worked.

He was summoned to the Metropolitan Opera House next day and given a hearing before the officials and several prominent singers. He was no longer hungry when he appeared at the Opera House, but he wore the same old velvet jacket, frayed trousers, and broken shoes. *The World* tells what happened:

Waiting to receive him were Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera House; Pasquale Amato, barytone; Giuseppe Sturani, conductor; F. C. Coppicus, head of the concert department, and Willy Tyroler, assistant conductor. Half a dozen musical critics were on hand.

The East-side singer was almost stunned by the presence of those who had come to hear his voice and he trembled as he stood on the stage, but the moment Tyroler struck the keys to begin a piano accompaniment, Kittay's self-composure returned.

His first offering was "Che gelida man-

Letters from Garden Enthusiasts

THE CRAGMERE

1000 Riverside Drive
New York City

Dear Evelyn:

You are responsible for a very jolly evening we spent last night and you couldn't guess *how* if I gave you a thousand chances. Jim and I were planning our garden! Now don't gasp! We are really not going to move out and join you at Larchmont. You'll ask right away where *we* get in a garden, twelve granite stories up in a city apartment! It's very simple, dear,—just window boxes.

We saw a lot of window boxes when we came up here. The Van Brunts had a perfectly gorgeous show and Jim has stocked all four of our front windows with nice big ones just like theirs. Ever since you went out to Larchmont and we've been there to see you we've both had the hankering for a bit of bloom of our very own.

We had written a week ago for seed catalogs and last night these were carefully gone over. We planned every square inch and it was really as interesting an evening as we have spent this winter. A check was sent with the order this morning. I remember you told me once how important it is to order early. Jim's going to plant two boxes, I the other two. Whoever gets the best results will be known as head gardener through the year 1913.

Au revoir, JANE.

January 27th, 1913.

ROSE COTTAGE

Larchmont, February 1st, 1913.

Dear Jane:

Well, to think you inveterate urbanites should actually have caught the planting fever! Now you are in for it! You'll never get over the charm of growing things. Even those little window contrivances will give a lot of satisfaction. And you're beginning just right. You are doing on a small scale what all we experienced suburban gardeners do as a matter of course. About this time all of us have received the seed catalogs. We get out our pencils and plan every foot of next year's glory. Then off go our seed orders before the distressing rush, and the moment Jack Frost disappears we are ready for operations. Write me what you and Jim ordered.

EVELYN.

Note:—For the latest announcements of high grade seedsmen see pages 252, 253 of this issue

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ina" from "La Bohème." This was followed by an air from "I Pagliacci." As he sang an unusual scene took place. Thousands of ambitious singers display their vocal wares on the stage of the Metropolitan in useless trials. The stage attendants and other attachés are used to them and pay no attention.

But when the first rich notes of the penniless young man floated out over the empty seats and up to the boxes, the workers stopt. Soon they were gathered in listening groups behind the wings and in darkened corners. There was not a sound except melody until the last note had died away.

After he had finished there were tears in his eyes and his hand shook as he pointed to the top gallery and said:

"I came there once and heard the great Caruso sing."

"He has a warm, sympathetic voice, a beautiful voice, especially in the high notes," was Gatti-Casazza's verdict.

"In two months' time I will tell you more. In that time he must be trained."

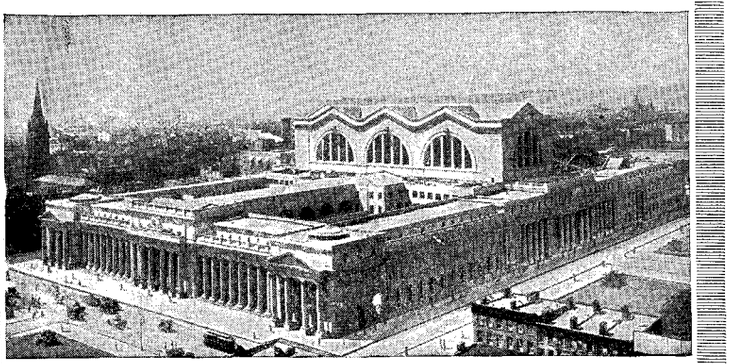
"He has a wonderful voice," said Amato, "and this is what I will do. I do not teach singing, but I will take this boy and teach him for the two months without price, for he has a future. His voice is of good quality. What he needs is physical, mental, and vocal repose for a time, with no worry. Then we shall hear a voice."

THE HEIR TO THE CALLAHAN FEUD

IF ever a person was handicapped by a name it must be Hargis Callahan, the eleven-year-old son of Ed Callahan, the Kentucky mountain feudist who was shot last spring through the window of his little general store at Crockettsville, Breathitt County, by an ambushed enemy, supposedly a member of the Deaton clan. To begin with, the child's surname was in that part of the State a pretty heavy burden, but when they christened him Hargis they more than doubled the load. Judge James Hargis, who, it is said, had hired men to kill many of his foes and who in turn was slain by his own son, was godfather to the boy, and held jointly with the elder Callahan the feud boss-ship of Breathitt. But the youngster's story does not end with the fearsome name; he is heir to the deadly feud and all its traditional hatreds, already feels the elemental passion of the vendetta, and can shoot as straight as a man. His sister, Mrs. Lillian Gross, who collected the evidence upon which the Deatons were indicted, says she is going to try to make him forget his father's enemies, but she is not very hopeful of ever doing it. Our authority for these facts is a staff correspondent of the Cincinnati *Post*, writing from Winchester, Ky., the scene of the trial of a member of the Deaton clan. He says in part:

Some people think the trial of the 15 men of the Deaton clan, who, through a change of venue, are in court here, charged

The Gateway to the South and West



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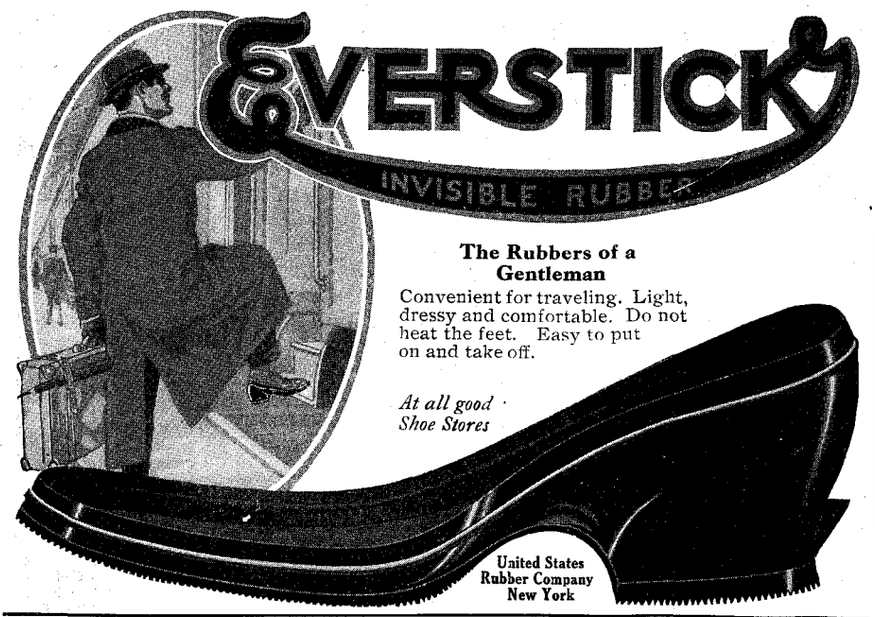

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as conspirators in the killing of Ed Callahan, will for all time put an end to the feuds of Breathitt county. A jury could as easily change the ordained course of the stars or the sun or regulate the tides.

The future of the feud is in the hands of this boy, who is in the hands of relentless Destiny or Fate—that something that has impelled from generation to generation old hates with long-forgotten causes.

Hargis Callahan is the tragic figure of the trial, to which 300 men and women—partizans of the Callahans and the Deatons—have come down from the mountains. He is so helpless before the driving force of the vendetta spirit. He must inherit the feud—just as he inherited the resemblance to his father or his religion or the politics of the Callahan clan, which is Democratic.

And instinctively this boy of 11 has accepted his heritage. His oldish, steel-gray eyes looked straight ahead and his jaw snapped as he said, "I expect to get even for all this some day."

In the court-room, behind the lawyers for the prosecution, sits Mrs. Gross. She is a graduate of a woman's college. It was she who, to track down her father's slayers, rode through the mountains day and night for two weeks after Ed Callahan was killed. She knows well the witnesses for the defense, and she prompts the prosecutors in cross-examination.

And she is fighting to break the spell of Destiny that has already placed its claim upon the child, her brother.

"I am in this fight for the women of Breathitt county," she said. "The men fight, but the women suffer. It's about time the feud came to an end. The trouble has been that no one was ever convicted.

"I want to make Breathitt county so safe that no wife or mother in the county will have to worry when her husband or son goes out of doors.

"I am doing this to save my little brother. He already has that hate in his heart. He understands. Our children get these hates early. They pass on from father to son. It's so terrible! Our children are so helpless! They draw the feud spirit in with their breath.

"I intend to take my brother away from Breathitt county. I am planning to send him to the Masonic Home at Louisville. I am going to try to educate the feud out of him.

"Oh, I know how hard it will be. It's fighting fate—that's what it is. But a start must be made somewhere and some time. I'll do my best, and then if the feud keeps on, it won't be my fault."

The Deaton retainers flock together in a room at one end of the court-house corridor, and the Callahan followers flock by themselves in a room at the other end.

The feud ranks are tightly drawn even in the court-house.

The clans sit around the oil stoves and spin the folk yarns of the mountains, review the old killings and fan the old hates—and yet, withal, they are so friendly!

The feuds in Breathitt have developed the expert witness. The alibi witness has become an institution. Men have been on the stand in this trial to testify that they saw certain of the accused persons some place else than the scene of the crime who have done similar service in three or four other Breathitt county murders.

And there is also present in court every

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day a grand jury ready to indict any one of the clans who threatens another or attempts to carry on the actualities of the feud in this blue-grass town. Judge Benton has given special warning to would-be intimidators.

Big, strapping men are the mountaineers who have gathered here, but above the mass there loom up tragically large the slight figure of Ed Callahan's boy, the heir of the feud and its hates, and that of his sister, who is trying to break the grip of Destiny.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Now We Know.—True courage is that noble quality of mind which makes us forget how afraid we are.—*Puck.*

Not Quite.—"Is he what you might call a police captain at large?"

"No; he's only out on bail."—*Town Topics.*

Even.—GUNMAN—"Ha! ha! I fooled ye all right. This here gun ain't loaded."

"Don't mention it, old top. That roll I gave you is stage money."—*Life.*

Consoling.—Adam heard them blame the cost of living on the middleman.

"The only thing they don't blame on the first man," he thankfully observed.—*New York Sun.*

Getting His Bearings. — WOODCHOPPER —"I seen a lot o' bear tracks 'bout a mile north o' here—big ones, too!"

HUNTER — "Good! Which way is south?"—*Chicago Daily News.*

Pertinent Question. — MISTRESS — "Jane, we are going to have company for dinner, and I want to speak to you about the cooking."

MAID—"Yessum; are they your relatives or your husband's?"—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Weakening.—"Yes," said the old man, "I find my strength is failing somewhat. I used to walk around the block every morning, but lately I feel so tired when I get half way round I have to turn and come back."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

In Their Steps.—"Look here, now, Harold," said a father to his little son, who was naughty, "if you don't say your prayers you won't go to Heaven."

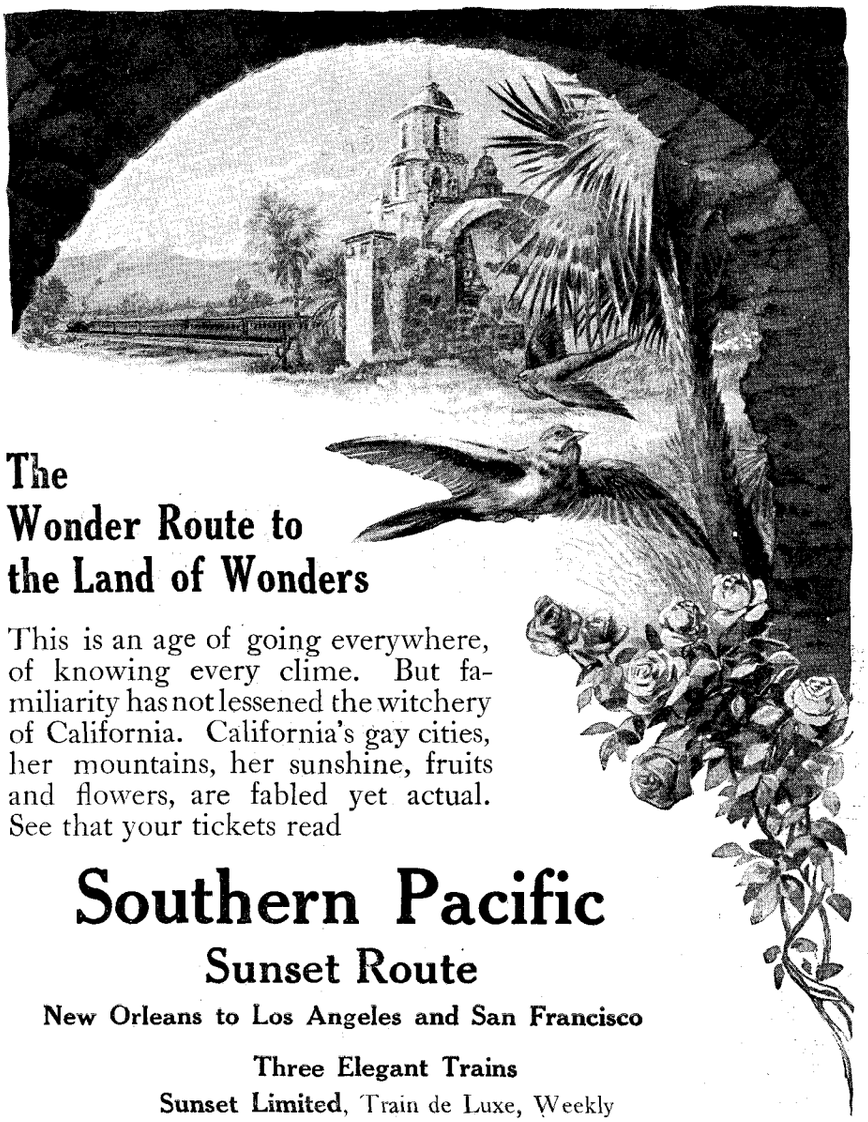
"I don't want to go to Heaven," sobbed the boy; "I want to go with you and mother."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Cousins to Solomon.—The story is told of a well-known traveler who on one journey was much annoyed by a pedantic bore who forced himself upon him and made a great parade of his learning. The traveler bore it as long as he could, and at length, looking at him gravely, said:

"My friend, you and I know all that is to be known."

"How is that?" said the man, pleased with what he thought a complimentary association.

"Why," said the traveler, "you know everything except that you are a fool, and I know that."—*London Evening Standard.*



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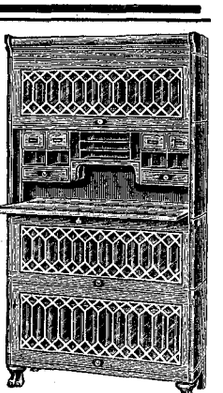

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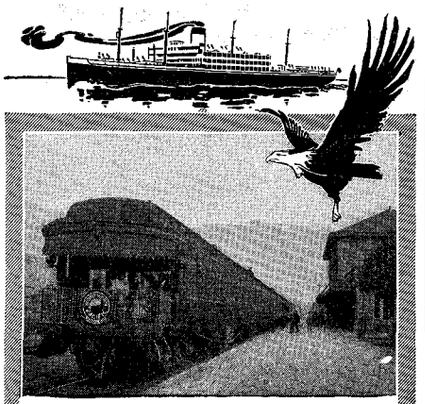

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Doesn't Work There.—"Say, ma, who said, 'Neither a borrower nor a lender be'?"

"Some person who'd never lived in the suburbs, Tommie."—*Life.*

Her Ideal.—THE INVENTOR—"That machine can do the work of ten men."

VISITOR—"Gee whiz! My wife ought to have married it!"—*Puck.*

Crafty Agnes.—"Has Agnes achieved popularity in her suburban home?"

"Yes; she keeps her doors wide open and her mouth tight shut."—*Life.*

Last Extremity.—CLARA—"May I borrow your beaded belt, dear?"

BESS—"Certainly. But why all this formality of asking permission?"

"I can't find it."—*Smart Set.*

Exactly.—"Eggs are getting so expensive that fried eggs will be used next for trimming women's hats."

"Why not? I should think the effect would be chic."—*Washington Herald.*

Difficult Advice.—LADY (to tourists' agency official)—"I have nothing to declare. What shall I say?"

OFFICIAL—"Say, Madam, that you have nothing to declare."

LADY—"Yes; but suppose they find something?"—*Punch.*

First Step.—"What is the first thing to consider in discussing the tariff?"

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "when a constituent wants to talk about regulating duties, the first thing you want to do is to find out what line of business he is in."—*Washington Star.*

A Wild Throw.—Judge M. W. Pinckney at a recent banquet recalled an incident to show that there is some humor associated with such a serious thing as the law. In Dawson City a colored man, Sam Jones by name, was on trial for felony. The judge asked Sam if he desired the appointment of a lawyer to defend him.

"No, sah," said Sam. "I's gwine to throw myself on the ignorance of the cote."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Better Yet.—"If the high cost of living keeps on, the rich themselves will feel the pinch of it."

The speaker was Brand Whitlock, Mayor of Toledo. He continued:

"I know a Toledo banker who has already begun to retrench. His daughter said to him the other day:

"'Father, dear, I need a new Fall riding habit.'

"'Can't afford it,' the banker growled.

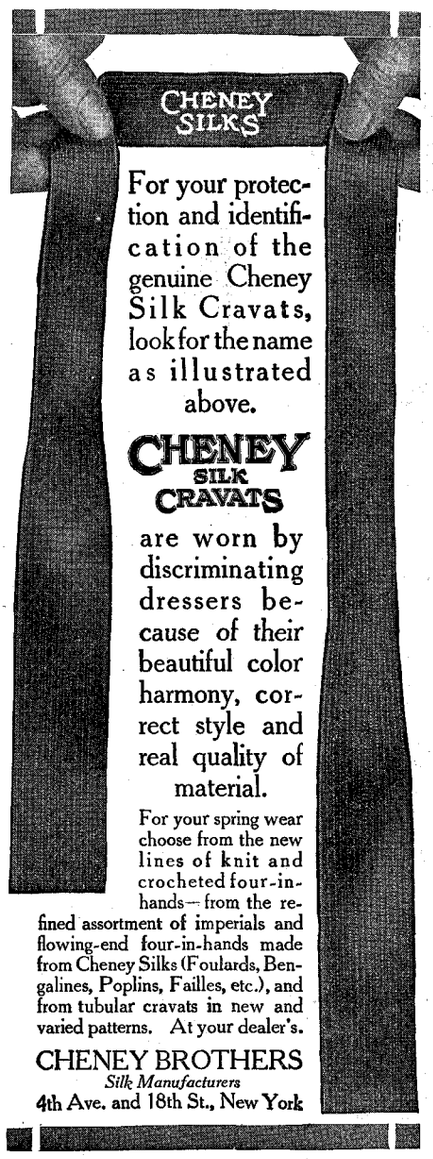
"'But, father, what am I to do without a riding habit?'

"'Get the walking habit.'"—*New York Tribune.*

Her Idea.—A gentleman who had been in Chicago only three days, but who had been paying attention to a prominent Chicago belle, wanted to propose, but was afraid he would be thought too hasty. He delicately broached the subject as follows:

"If I were to speak to you of marriage, after having only made your acquaintance three days ago, what would you say to it?"

"Well, I should say never put off till to-morrow that which you should have done the day before yesterday."—*Life.*



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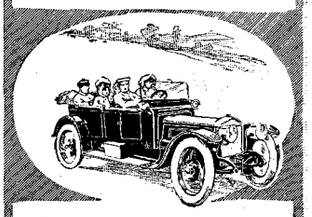

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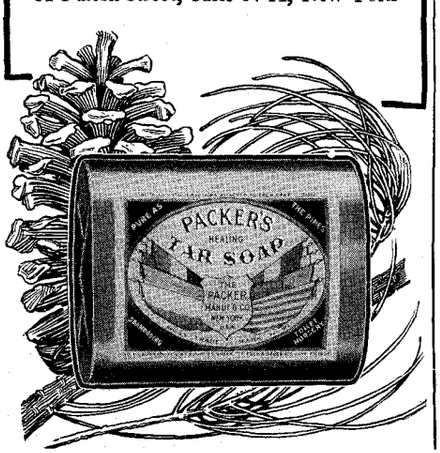

He Meant Well.—SHE—"I envy Miss Playne. She plays so well that one forgets how she looks."

HE—"But you look so well that one forgets how you play."—*London Opinion.*

Her Habit.—"It did Jack no good to marry his stenographer, for she continued the habit of the office in their home."

"How so?"

"When he starts to dictate she takes him down."—*Tit-Bits.*

Tut, tut.—"You will forgive me if I—er—ask you something — something——"

"Sure, I will. I knew you would be asking it soon."

"Ah, you know what I am about to ask you? Your heart has told you what——"

"Sure. You're going to ask me what time the last car goes by."—*Houston Post.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 17.—Raymond Poincaré is elected President of France by the National Assembly.

January 20.—Aristide Briand is made Premier of France.

January 22.—The Turkish Government decides to yield Adrianople to the Balkans and peace is predicted.

January 23.—The War party in Constantinople revolts against the peace terms, the Cabinet resigns, and Nazim Pasha, War Minister, is assassinated.

The circulation of a pontifical statement is prohibited in Portugal on the grounds that it attacks the separation of Church and State.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

January 18.—A bill authorizing the incorporation of the National Institute of Arts and Letters with a membership limited to 250, and the American Academy of Arts and Letters, limited to 50 members, is passed by the Senate.

January 20.—A bill enabling the $100,000,000 Rockefeller Foundation to incorporate is passed by the House.

January 23.—The Senate passes the Culberson Bill limiting campaign contributions to $5,000.

Secretary of State Knox's reply to the British protest against the exemption of American coastwise vessels from Panama tolls is forwarded to London.

GENERAL

January 18.—The floods along the lower Ohio continue and the Indiana and Kentucky State authorities send relief supplies to the sufferers.

President Taft speaks in New York against early independence for the Philippines.

January 20.—President Taft accepts a professorship in the Yale Law School.

January 21.—Senator Knute Nelson, Republican, is reelected by the Minnesota Legislature.

Harry Lane, Democrat, is elected United States Senator from Oregon.

Senator R. L. Owen, of Oklahoma, is reelected.

LeBaron B. Colt, Republican, is elected Senator from Rhode Island.

Senator F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina, is reelected.

January 22.—Congressman George W. Norris, Republican, is elected Senator from Nebraska.

Thomas Sterling, Republican, is elected Senator from South Dakota.

Senator W. S. Kenyon, of Iowa, is reelected.

January 23.—The New York State Senate passes a resolution providing for a popular vote on a woman's suffrage amendment to the constitution.

A woman's suffrage resolution is finally passed by the Montana legislature.

John K. Shields, Democrat, is elected Senator from Tennessee.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"F. W. A.," San Marcial, New Mexico.—"Please state the correct form in the latter part of the following conversation: 'Do you think you will go to church this morning? I think I shall, shall (will) you?' (2) What is the rule governing the plural in the subjunctive in the phrases: 'If I *were* you,' 'I thought it *was* (*were*) he'? (3) Please give the correct pronunciation of 'Los Angeles.'"

(1) Say, "I think I shall, *shall* you?" (2) "If I *were* you" contains no plural; *were* is in the first person, singular, past, subjunctive form. "I thought it *was* he" (not *were*). (3) If you wish to make Los Angeles an English name, say loss an'ji-leez; if you wish to keep up the Spanish pronunciation, say something like los ang'HEY-les (*o* as in "note" *a* as in "arm," and first *e* as in "they").

"H. C. R.," Gordon, Neb.—"Please state which of the following constructions is correct: 'If I *were* you,' or 'If I *was* you.'"

The supposition is, in the nature of the case, contrary to fact. One should say, "if I *were* you."

"W. B. S.," Mount Morris, Ill.—"What is a 'limerick'? Kindly give example. I could not find the word in any dictionary."

The STANDARD DICTIONARY defines the word "limerick" as follows: "A variety of nonsense verse, as:

> There was an old man of Tobago,
> Who lived on rice, gruel, and sago
> Till much to his bliss,
> His physician said this,
> To a leg, Sir, *of mutton you may go.*
> —MOTHER GOOSE NURSERY RIMES."

"J. A. H.," Lemont, Ill.—"Kindly state which form is correct: 'St. Patrick Rectory' or 'St. Patrick's Rectory.'"

"St. Patrick's Rectory" is the correct form.

"M. A.," Camden, S. C.—"(1) Shall I give my boy a *lunch* or *luncheon* to carry to school? (2) How is the name 'Roosevelt' pronounced?"

(1) The STANDARD DICTIONARY gives the following definition: "*Luncheon, n.* Same as *lunch:* regarded by some as the more elegant form, especially in the sense of a formal repast." (2) Ro'se-velt—*o* as in *go*, *s* as in *rose*, second *e* as in *get.*

"L. A.," New York, N. Y.—"Please tell me if it is correct to use *from*, *with*, and *of* in the following ways: (1) 'She died *of* consumption'; (2) 'She died *with* brain fever'; (3) 'She died *from* a broken heart.'"

The word *of* should be used in each sentence. *From* is a preposition often incorrectly used for *of*. *From* should not be used elliptically. Do not say "She died *from* a broken heart" when you mean "*from the effects of* a broken heart." Here "effect" suggests the cause from which the result proceeded.

"E. D. S.," South Norwalk, Conn.—"(1) Which of the two pronunciations of the words 'either' and 'patent' is considered correct? (2) Can the word 'receipt' be used to refer to the process of preparing foods, or is 'recipe' only permissible? If there be a choice, which one is the better to use? (3) What is the correct pronunciation of 'God'?"

(1) The STANDARD DICTIONARY records e'ther, and prefers it. It gives i'ther as an alternative. It prefers pat'ent, but gives pa'tent as an alternative.

(2) The words "receipt" and "recipe" can both be used in the sense to which you refer.

(3) The *o* in "God" is pronounced as *o* in "not."

"L. C.," New York, N. Y.—"Please state which is correct, 'There are two "ss" in misspell,' or 'There are two "s's" in misspell.'"

"There are two 's's' in misspell" is the correct form.

"A. B. F.," Havana, Cuba.—The number of spoken languages or dialects in the world is said to be 3,424. These are distributed as follows: Africa, 276; America, 1,624; Asia, 937; Europe, 587.

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